FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 MARCH 1987

Lebanon

Voice of National Resistance radio cited REUTER's report that President Amin al-Jumayyil has approved three provisions of the draft reform plan which Syrian and Lebanese Muslim leaders agreed on during their recent talks in Damascus. Noting that Al-Jumayyil's position was conveyed to the Syrians in talks with his envoys, the radio said the president has agreed to renounce his right to vote in cabinet, to give up his right to appoint the prime minister, and to abolish sectarianism in public appointments. However, an "official source" denied the REUTER report, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

In a commentary on Syria's political efforts and security measures, Damascus radio stressed the need for a "serious national dialogue" among the different Lebanese sides in order to find a national solution that guarantees Lebanon's independence, unity, Arab affiliation, and relations with Syria. As for the security situation in Beirut, the radio disclosed that one runway of Beirut Airport was reopened 2 March.

Regarding the Amal Movement's internal problems, Voice of Lebanon radio cited a report that the leadership has regained control of the situation in the south, ending the rebellion staged by supporters of former Amal official Hasan Hashim. Hashim criticized the Amal leadership at a press conference reported by the Voice of the People, a clandestine communist radio station, asserting that "those who have set themselves up as leaders" in the south are guilty of "corruption," "repression," and seeking to create a Shi'ite "canton." Voice of National Resistance radio subsequently reported that Amal leader Nabih Birri has decided to transfer Amal military cadres to the south.

Libya

In an address broadcast by Tripoli television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called for the disarming of all militias in Beirut, "including the Phalangists," so as not to endanger the Lebanese national "balance." Although he declared Libya's support for the Syrian stand on Lebanon, Col al-Qadhdhafi implicitly criticized Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for refusing to meet with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat while conferring with the "traitor" Jordanian King Husayn. Terming calls for jihad in Lebanon "very frightening," the Libyan leader described the concept of the "Islamic Republic of Lebanon" as "nonsense," and he stressed that the Arabs must be united by nationalism, not divided by religious sectarianism. He pointed out that all Palestinian factions were represented at the People's Congress session in Sabha where he was speaking on the occasion of the Jamahiriyah's 10th anniversary.

On the subject of Chad, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Hissein Habre would be welcome to visit Tripoli for reconciliation talks if he demonstrates his "credibility" by getting rid of the French and U.S. presence. Al-Qadhdhafi also noted that Libyan soldiers would stop attacking the Tibesti region upon the release of all prisoners.

Acheikh ibn Oumar, leader of the new GUNT, announced a 3-day unilateral cease-fire in his televised speech to the conference. He charged that U.S. soldiers have arrived at the 16th parallel "confrontation line" and vowed that GUNT will continue its armed struggle against colonialism and imperialism "at any cost and from whatever distance."

Yuriy Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, told the congress that the USSR "strongly condemns imperialist interference" in Chad. In a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi, Solovyev "confirmed" the Soviet Union's support for Libya's "anti-imperialist course," TASS reported. Tripoli television showed Al-Qadhdhafi meeting with Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud after his return from his "pan-Arab mission" in Damascus.

Egypt

Egyptian authorities are studying a request for asylum from six unidentified passengers on a Libyan military C-130 that landed at Abu Sunbul airfield in the south, MENA reported. According to JANA, bad weather forced the plane to make an emergency landing. If the plane is not returned, Libya will consider that Egypt seized it, the agency warned.

Iran-Iraq War

A military statement cited by IRNA reported fresh Iranian offensive operations in the Karbala'-5 sector the night of 2 March, claiming that Iranian combatants captured a "strategic location" southwest of the Fish Lake and inflicted 1,200 casualties on the enemy.

Israel

Alleged Peres-PLO 'Understanding' — West Bank political sources cited by *Hadashot* claimed that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has held secret and indirect negotiations with the PLO in which a "tacit understanding" was reached on the five Palestinians who would be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks. *Hadashot* provided the list of names, which includes *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah and Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, noting that all five are known as Fatah supporters. The understanding was reportedly reached through Egypt, which held secret contacts with the PLO on the list and secured Peres' approval during the latter's recent visit to Cairo.

West Bank — A Nabulus youth was killed by IDF gunfire and another was wounded after they disobeyed an IDF patrol's order to halt, IDF radio reported.

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PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in YAR for Talks

JN280708 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in our country last night on a visit that will last several days. During the visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar will hold talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, Armed Forces commander in chief, and General People's Congress secretary general, and with the brother officials on current developments in the Arab and international arena, particularly the state of affairs in the Palestinian arena.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, Brother Abu 'Ammar said he will brief the brother leader on the current serious developments and the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. He added: More than 4,800 have thus far been either killed or wounded as a result of this aggression. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: The current conspiracies against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon seek to harm not only the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people, and the Lebanese people, but also the entire Arab nation.

Concluding, Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the support given by our country under brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to the Palestinian revolution as a member of the seven-member Arab League committee entrusted with overseeing the state state of affairs in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Several brother officials, PLO representative in Sanaa Brother Jamal 'Arafat, and Palestinian revolution cadres welcomed him on his arrival.

Discusses Palestinian Camps

JN281814 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat [Abu 'Ammar], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces at his office in the presidential palace in Ma'rib today.

During the meeting they discussed relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions, developments in Arab and international arenas, and developments in the Palestinian arena in particular. Brother Abu 'Ammar apprised the brother leader of the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in addition to the siege and starvation, to which they are subjected which is designed to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar praised the positions of our president, government, and people which support the just struggle being waged by the Arab Palestinian people to recover their usurped rights, liberate their land, and establish an independent state on their national soil under PLO leadership.

During the meeting, the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, stressed that the siege and starvation to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected serves the goals of the enemies of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, primarily the Zionist enemy. He praised the Lebanese people's stand and support for the Arab nation's central cause, which is the Palestinian revolution. He said Palestinian and Lebanese blood have mingled, thus demonstrating a glorious epic of Arab struggle. He expressed confidence that the sons of the Palestinian people and their national and revolutionary forces embodied in the PLO are taking a united position in support of the Lebanese people and their issues, which stresses Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity. The Palestinian and Lebanese strugglers will not allow the agents of imperialism and Zionism to achieve their ambitions in the Arab region in general and in Lebanon in particular, he added.

The meeting was attended by Brother Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

Ends Visit, Departs 28 Feb

JN011256 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa last night following a 2-day visit to our country. 'Arafat told SABA' News Agency that he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on Arab and Islamic developments and the plight of the Palestinian camps population in Lebanon, especially as our country is part of the seven-member committee charged with following up conditions in the camps, due to meet in Tunis today.

The PLO chief said he also discussed with President Salih the general Arab situation, Arab solidarity, and efforts being made to convene an Arab summit at the earliest possible date. [passage omitted]

Lebanon's Husayn al-Husayni 'Overstepping' Role

JN022036 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1816 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] An official PLO spokesman has stated the following: We did not want to discuss Husayn al-Husayni, because he heads the legislative authority in Lebanon, and because we do not wish to encroach on the legitimate Lebanese institutions and it is not our policy to do so. However, Al-Husayni, who is a former Amal leader, insists on overstepping his role as head of the Lebanese legislative council by becoming a party to the ongoing war against the Palestinian refugee camps and the siege imposed on these camps. We have not forgotten that Al-Husayni once supervised the massacres that were committed against the Palestinian people and used his influence to pressure the Lebanese Army to supply the 6th Brigade with amunition, rockets, and weapons to destroy the Palestinian refugee camps and annihilate the Palestinian people. History will remember that Al-Husayni, who rushed to Damascus when summoned by the Syrian authorities, did not merely harm the Palestinian people, but also delivered the largest blow to the Lebanese people when he made himself a cover for the Syrian-U.S.-Israeli scheme in West Beirut and Lebanon.

The coming days will confirm that what Husayn al-Husayni describes as the salvation of Lebanon is merely a conspiracy against Lebanon principally aimed against the Lebanese and then the Palestinians. Al-Husayni does not care for Lebanon as much as he cares for a sectarian canton, which he is perhaps seeking at the expense of the unified Lebanese homeland, as part of the scheme for sectarian cantons that would dominate the region and serve Israel's aim of destroying the Arab destiny from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf.

Qaddumi Criticizes Syrian Role in Camps War

JN022005 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1816 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has held the Syrian regime responsible for what the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon are being subjected to. In a statement published in Tunis, Brother Abu al-Lutf said the Syrian regime will be held fully responsible for the serious consequences of its continuing aggression against the refugee camps. Brother Abu al-Lutf added that the seven-member Arab committee entrusted with the task of ending the treacherous aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon reviewed the latest developments in the refugee camps, which are still completely besieged and under constant shelling. Brother Abu al-Lutf said the seven-member committee has thus far failed to take any positive steps to protect the refugee camps, lift the siege, and secure the entry of food supplies.

Al-Wazir: No PLO Objection to West Bank Plan

JN020748 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Amman, (PETRA) — In a statement to the German newspaper *Frankfurter Allegemeine* published by the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Qabas*, Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said the PLO does not object to the development program for promoting the economy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as long as it is in the interest of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories, and as long as the funds allocated by the Jordanian Government for this program are disbursed among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

PLO Envoy Confers With Djibouti Prime Minister

JN270844 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1809 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Brother 'Abbas Zaki, envoy of the commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and PLO director general of the International Pan-Arab Relations Department, met Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barkat in Djibouti yesterday. Brother 'Abbas Zaki discussed with the prime minister the latest developments in the Lebanese arena, in addition to the siege, the annihilation, and the starvation being practiced by pro-Zionist forces against our camps in Lebanon. He also assessed the Arab position, the efforts exerted to end the annihilation and starvation campaigns, and the impediments that block these efforts. Brother 'Abbas Zaki called for holding an Arab meeting on the foreign ministers level to pave the way for holding an Arab summit to end this disaster.

The prime minister expressed to Brother 'Abbas Zaki his country's position which supports the Palestinian people, their right to return home, to self-determination, to establishing their independent state, and their right to use all forms of struggle to end aggression and rescue those besieged in the camps. The minister condemned the plot to which the Palestinian people are being subjected. He pointed out that this plot will be crushed in view of the steadfastness of these people. He stressed their right to live and to enjoy freedom and peace. The minister expressed his country's readiness to participate, on the Arab and international levels, in all endeavors designed to end the massacre to which the Palestinian people are being subjected, to end bloodshed, and to enable the Palestinian revolution to continue its just and legitimate struggle.

Envoy Received by PDRY Chairman in Aden

JN022124 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1816 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Brother 'Abbas Zaki, envoy of the brother commander in chief and head of the Arab and International Relations Department, met with PDRY Chairman Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas in Aden yesterday. Brother 'Abbas Zaki gave a detailed explanation of the latest developments in Lebanon and the siege, destruction, and annihilation that has faced the Palestinian refugee camps over the past 5 months. He also explained developments in efforts to achieve Palestinian national unity, and the Palestinian view of Arab and international measures necessary to confront the conspiracy against the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle.

The PDRY chairman expressed his country's willingness to contribute to any efforts to end the tragedy of the refugee camps and to halt the deterioration in Lebanon. He also affirmed a willingness to exert efforts to guarantee the unity and Arabism of Lebanon, preserve the Palestinian revolution under the PLO, and support its right to continue its just, legitimate struggle, and reinforce unity with national, democratic, and progressive forces. He also hailed to PLO's successful efforts to convene the PNC and achieve Palestinian national unity, because it is an urgent task and a necessity that would positively affect Arab progressive and liberation forces. Chairman al-'Attas expressed satisfaction with the distinguished relations between the YSP and the PLO. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the PLO charge d'affaires in Aden.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Foreign Minister Delivers Message, Departs

JN270958 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0855 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Manama, 27 Feb (WAKH) — Prince Sa'ud al- Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, left Manama for home this morning following a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

During his visit, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed a message from Saudi King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, dealing with bilateral relations, the current situation in the region, and issues of common concern. He also held talks with senior Bahraini officials on Gulf affairs, particularly those related to the GCC states, and the latest Arab and international developments.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister Interviewed on Security Issues

LD271134 Kuwait KUNA in English 1026 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] London, Feb 27 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir affirmed that putting an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war will accomplish a great security relief for Kuwait and the whole Gulf region. Shaykh Nawwaf said, in an interview with *Al-Tadamun* magazine pubilished here for its Saturday issue, that halting the Gulf war will also be important for the future of the region.

About the security situation in Kuwait, he said that despite the strict measures taken during the holding of the fifth Islamic summit last month, Kuwait is hospitable by nature of its people, lead by his highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad and His Highness the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah.

Speaking about the three fires that broke out at oil installations last month, the minister said 12 persons were arrested, but he added more of this group remain at large.

He praised the spirit of citizens and residents of Kuwait for their acceptance of the strict security measures conducted during the Islamic conference.

Answering a question about the extent of readiness of the security apparatus to deter any terroristic operations, he said that the Interior Ministry constantly works for improving its equipments and employees. He added that the ministry also sends trainees abroad to learn the latest in means of fighting crimes and terrorism.

About the last meeting of GCC interior ministers, he said "it was an opportunity for all of us to exchange views about security issues in our countries." The Kuwaiti minister said the security strategy, approved unanimously at the meeting of GCC interior ministers, will have a good effect on the Gulf society and citizens. He emphasized that this strategy aims at realizing "political security." He added the strategy will be submitted to the GCC Ministerial Council in order to present it to the Supreme Council of the GCC summit for approval.

OMAN

Further Reportage on Visit by UK's Renton

Talks Begin 28 Feb

JN281543 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] An official session was held today at the Foreign Ministry between the Omani and British sides. The Omani side was led by His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the British side by His Excellency Ronald Timothy Renton, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current situation in the region, developments in Arab and international arenas, and recent developments in the petroleum market.

The session was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq ibn Taymur, Foreign Minstry under secretary for political affairs; their excellencies the heads of political departments of the Foreign Ministry; and senior Foreign Ministry officials. The meeting was attended on the British side by his excellency the UK accredited ambassador in the Sultanate and a number of British officials of the British Foreign Office.

The meetings of the joint Omani-British committee will be held at the Foreign Ministry this evening to discuss ways to develop and bolster relations between the two countries in all fields.

Meets With Officials

JN011705 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] His Highness Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, received His Excellency Ronald Timothy Renton, minister of state at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, this morning. They discussed issues of common interest to the two friendly countries. His highness presented the guest with a souvenir. The meeting was attended by Staff Brigadier General Sayyar Malallah ibn Rustum al-Sadiqi; Staff Colonel Faysal ibn Muhammad Al Sa'id; Al-Fadil 'Abd al-Rahim ibn Sulayman al-Barram of the deputy prime minister's office; and the British ambassador in Muscat as well as the British military attache.

His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, also received Mr Renton this morning along with the British ambassador and the head of the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Office. The British minister commended the wise policies pursued by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. They discussed ways to develop bilateral relations in various spheres.

The British minister of state also called on Shabib ibn Taymur, minister of environment and water resources [name and title as heard], at his office. They discussed issues of common interest, close bilateral ties, and the progress made by the joint Omani-British commission in fostering cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Economy Official Discusses 1987 Budget

JN280945 Muscat OMAN DAILY OBSERVER in English 25 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Oman's budget for 1987 has been designed to meet the country's requirements and to assist in the implementation of a number of projects taken up in the first and second five-year plans, says Economy Under Secretary Hamud ibn Hilal al-Habsi.

The budget, he said, had made the necessary allocations based on priorites set forth under instructions from His Majesty Sultan Qabus.

Mr al-Habsi said His Majesty's orders emphasised that top priority must be given to social services and productive projects.

His Majesty also instructed that continued support must be given to the private sector and to specialised banks to encourage them to play their due role in the country's economic development, Mr al-Habsi told *'Uman*, the *Observer's* Arabic sister daily.

He said the budget would continue to follow the same realistic path of the government which underlined caution and a balanced policy.

Mr al-Habsi said the measures taken by the government last year were necessary to counter the sudden collapse in oil prices. These steps helped in lessening the effect of the financial crisis on government resources.

He said the measures were preventive in nature and were necessary to maintain balance of payments by reducing imports and transfer of money abroad by expatriate workers and foreign companies and also to increase government revenues.

Mr al-Habsi added that the Government could have enhanced its revenue further by imposing customs duties and taxes. This was not done, he said, because the government did not want to put the people under pressure. Imposition of direct or indirect taxes would certainly have led to higher prices and cost of living, the under secretary pointed out.

He also referred to the impact of thousands of expatriates leaving the country last year on trade and construction activites.

He pointed out that the economic and social development programmes initiated in the first two plans necessitated recruitment of large numbers of foreign workers to build up the economic and social infrastructure. This led to large-scale expansion in the civil construction sector, he said.

Mr al-Habsi said that the country was undergoing an economic recession following the decline in oil prices and it was necessary that large numbers of foreign workers leave, particularly after the completion of many projects. This, in turn, led to a surplus of residential and commercial buildings in the country.

This situation, the under secretary said, could not be solved immediately. It took time and could be tackled only by degrees.

Mr al-Habsi went on to add that if there were negative aspects to the departure of large numbers of foreign workers, there were some positive factors too.

These, he said, included a reduction in transfer of money out of the country, which affected the balance of payments. The total repatriation of money by expatriates in 1985 was nearly $946.7 million. This did not include transfer by foreign companies working in the country.

The plus points also included a reduction in pressure on public services, the under secretary said.

There would also be a cut in the country's import bill, which, in turn, was good for the country's balance of payments, Mr al-Habsi said.

Mr al-Habsi also talked about the Omani-American Joint Commission of which he is the managing director.

He referred to the commission's contributions in the sphere of fisheries development in Oman, training of Omanis, in the setting up of the Wadi al-Khawd Dam, construction of schools in various walayats [governorates], water resources development projects and provision of technical services.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Receives Netherlands' Lubbers

LD021812 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 1 Mar (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers today. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Statement Issued on PDRY-Oman Border Talks

EA022216 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Talks between the PDRY delegation and the delegation of the Sultanate of Oman concluded this morning as part of the fourth meeting of the joint technical committee in the presence of the representative of the State of Kuwait, his excellency Salim Sulayman Salim al-Fattam, the State of Kuwait's ambassador to Aden.

In the concluding session of the talks, Brother Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Musid Muslih, member of the Central Committee, deputy interior minister and chairman of the PDRY technical committee on the borders between the two countries, delivered a speech in which he confirmed that another fraternal meeting for the development of relations between the two fraternal countries will be held.

He expressed his hope that further progress in fraternal relations will be achieved and that any obstacles will be solved by cordial means in conformity with the course being pursued by Democratic Yemen, from its belief in the principle of peaceful coexistence and as a way of strengthening fraternal relations and good-neighborliness.

Shaykh al-Qutaybi, deputy chairman of the Civil Service Council and leader of the Omani delegation in the joint technical committee on the borders between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman, also delivered a speech.

He expressed his thanks and those of his delegation to Brother Mutahhar, leader of the Yemeni side at the talks, as well as to the brother ministers of foreign affairs, interior, and justice, for their patronage of the meeting and for making it possible to hold meetings with them.

He pointed out that this meeting was an embodiment of the fraternal sentiments and a confirmation of the desire to continue what had been started in fraternal Kuwait. He stressed that these relations would continue to develop day by day.

His Excellency Salim al-Fattam also delivered a speech in which he explained that what the State of Kuwait was doing would benefit the brothers of the two fraternal countries.

He stressed that the continuation of dialogue would eventually lead to an agreement, which is desired by all.

Following the fourth meeting, the following press statement was issued:

The technical committee on the borders between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman held its fourth meeting in Aden between 28 February and 2 March.

Discussion of the border question between the two countries continued in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, reflecting a sense of responsibility and common desire for greater efforts to hasten the achievement of positive results which will serve the interests of the two fraternal countries.

During its visit the Omani delegation met a number of PDRY officials. At the conclusion of the fourth meeting, the committee agreed to hold its next meeting in the Sultanate of Oman.

The date for the meeting will be fixed later.

The Omani delegation left Aden this afternoon. It was seen off at the airport by Brother Lt Col Mutahhar Musid Muslih.

YAR

President Salih on Domestic, Foreign Issues

JN011320 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Feb 87

["Text" of interview with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, by an unidentified correspondent; published in the 28 February issue of the London Arabic weekly *Al-Tadamun*; date, place not given — announcer-read]

[Text] Question: A reader of the National Charter feels that it formulates the Yemeni mind and the Yemeni historical experience. What were your thoughts in creating the document and what were the stages preceding its formulation?

Answer: After the revolution and the long suffering there was a political vacuum in the country. As a result of this vacuum some people joined the Left or the Right, while others were influenced by the philosphical theories of other parties. The majority of the masses and the people's national, revolutionary, political, and social forces were not affiliated with any party. By following this matter, and as a result of everyone's belief that the overwhelming majority of the people are opposed to the trends of all outside parties -- at a time when some political groupings in Yemen began to influence the youth and to influence some personalities by material inducements -- all the political and social figures having nationalist affiliations and whose interests are compatible with the revolution — figures who defended the revolution, contributed toward the consolidation of the republican regime, and struggled and made sacrifices for that regime — converged.

These forces were not affiliated with or oriented toward any party and did not recognize any political grouping. We met with these forces and said why should we not discuss or agree on a national charter that includes all the independent Yemeni political forces from the Left or the Right. We said it is better for them that they join the overwhelming majority of the broad masses so that we can work together to find a formula.

The meetings of the various political forces — the intellectuals, politicians, the revolution's officers in the Armed Forces and security forces, tribal leaders, ulema, merchants, and others — held meetings, and discussions continued until the National Charter was formulated.

Question (interrupting): Particularly as you had a nationalist experience in the 1948 revolution [against Imam Yahya] that helped you.

Answer: Exactly. We agreed on the principle, and a committee for national dialogue was formed by presidential decree in 1980. The committee included 51 members representing various forces. It discussed the drafting of the National Charter, and more importantly, how its principles and goals can be put into practice. The draft National Charter was then placed before the people in a referendum. It was approved in a plebiscite through people's congresses throughout the Republic. We then agreed to hold the General People's Congress -- 1,000 members who were elected as representatives of the people on 24 August 1982. It was agreed that the General People's Congress will be the political framework for political action in the country guided by the National Charter. The political action program was then drawn from the National Charter. The program was approved and it was agreed that we all commit ourselves to the National Charter as an ideological line. All the political forces, including the party forces that existed and were functioning secretly, joined the General People's Congress. Our Constitution prohibits parties but there was a fait accompli. They acted within the framework of the National Charter, the country's ideological line, and at the General People's Congress, which became our people's political organization.

Question: When I read the charter and from our discussion I noticed that genuine inspiration is drawn from the spirit of the tribe in Yemen, the spirit of the development that occurred, and from the spirit of Yemeni tolerance of bringing together all people with their various ideological differences and political affiliations to agree on a national program that can be regarded as the minimum level of a concensus. Is this not your program?

Answer: That is the program. We believe, and all the nationalist forces believe, that if one political force should monopolize power under the slogan of a party then it will destroy other forces and become a dominant and autocratic force. Thus the people would return to autocratic rule. We Yemenis have struggled for scores of years against the imams' autocratic rule, against the Hamid al-Din dynasty. We struggled until our people proclaimed the consultative and democratic republican regime and consolidated that regime.

Question: And you made heavy sacrifices?

Answer: Yes, we made heavy sacrifices. If any party should monopolize power, then dictatorship and autocracy will return. The revolution came to establish the principle that it is the right of all Yemeni forces, regardless of their political leanings, to participate in government and in decisionmaking and to shoulder responsibilities.

Question: There is a fear that instead of being an action program, such an experiment will turn into platforms within the grouping. What are the precautions that will ensure that the formula of the General People's Congress will not become platforms for feuding ideologies?

Answer: There are specific constraints and clear frameworks within the General People's Congress, and everyone abides by these constraints. The Congress will not be allowed to turn into platforms for political forces that implement the goals or wills of others.

Question: An observer of the Yemeni experience feels there exists a magnificent ability. You, as president, do not rule a country with a specific area, but you are ruling over 9 million problems, the same number as Yemen's population. You have many problems: building the state, building the economy, building the political apparatus, and modernizing Yemen. All of these problems are facing you simultaneously. In the last quarter of the 20th century, there is no longer any ability to be patient. My question is on the building of the state and modernization. I have been following this development since you assumed power, and even prior to that. How are you tackling the problem of the rebuilding and the modernization of the Yemeni state and what are your main difficulties?

Answer: We in Yemen are part of the Third World. Undoubtedly, there are social, economic, and political problems that are a result of lagging behind in the past, particularly with regard to building the central state.

Question: Do you face more problems than other Third World countries?

Answer: We are facing problems in building the modern developed state. However, where there is a will the leading officials and all of the patriotic forces will find a way. It is easy to overcome such problems, particularly when one has a goal. However, when one does not have a goal, he is like someone who tries to swim without knowing how to swim. We have specific, clear aims regarding the building of the modern state.

Question: What are your specific aims?

Answer: Our aims are to eliminate the negative effects of the past such as backwardness, ignorance, and disease. We also want to build a modern and developed society, a unionist society, a pan-Arab society, an Islamic society — a society that has clear directions and specific aims and its own identity and vision. We aim to have a society that plays a prominent role in the Arab community because it has a great history and a solid Arab, Islamic heritage. We look forward to our people carrying out their historic, civilized role. The building of a state centers on the advancement of education. If we can eradicate illiteracy and ignorance and achieve a revolution in education, then it will be easy to build the modern, developed society.

We are developing the economy and agriculture. Agricultural development is one of our principal goals. Once we have an educated, trained generation it will be easy to bring about agricultural and industrial advancement. Advancement is based on education. Since the beginning of the revolution, we have been concentrating on education. There are now approximately 1.5 million students in the country. Not long ago there were only 200,000 students. Prior to the revolution there were only scores of students. Today we are proud to have a revolution in education. Thus, we concentrated our efforts on building citizens at home and abroad because it is through the citizens that we can build the modern state and economy, advance agricultural development, and adopt political stands. We believe education is the basis.

Not long ago our country lacked legislation and laws and modern and organized institutions. However, as part of the program of modernizing and developing institutions by scientific, modern, and well-studied methods, there has been good development in this field, development that is compatible with the requirements of the age while safeguarding history without ignoring present and future aspirations. We are working and assimilating all that is good and new. We are not opposed to innovation. We encourage all that is new and advanced while simultaneously maintaining history, civilization, originality, traditions, and our heritage.

Question: There is an aspiration to build a Yemeni experience that combines the past, the present, and the future with Yemen's special Arab and Islamic identity.

Answer: Exactly. We believe that we are entitled to this for we are a source of civilization and Arabism. There is no need to import ideologies from others because we are proud to be a people with an ancient history. There is no reason to be influenced by foreign ideologies and philosophies.

Question: You do not exclude foreign ideologies and philosophies.

Answer: We exclude useless philosophies. However, we are for the philosophy of technology and development in the scientific field. We are for all that is modern. We are not for philosophies that do not offer anything. We have our own experiences. That does not mean we are opposed to all that is new in the world.

Question: But on the condition of retaining your identity and preserving your traditions?

Answer: Yes. Do we reject technology and prevent it from entering the country? Do we deprive the country of energy and prevent the petrochemical industry, modern basic industries, satellites, and modern communications from entering the country? We reject such an attitude and anyone who thinks that way is a reactionary.

Question: Then, let us turn to politics. Yemen lies in a strategic area. Have the events that occurred in southern Yemen directly affected northern Yemen? It is known that northern Yemen is receiving hundreds of refugees daily, in addition to former chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The unionist northern Yemen that aspires to unity now finds that the dialogue with Aden is almost cut off. How do you deal with southern Yemen now and with the results of the events that occurred in 1986? What are the effects of those events on northern Yemen?

Answer: The fact is that what happened to the southern part of Yemen is a great tragedy but not with regard to the division in the leadership. The tragedy lies in the effect of the fighting, destruction, and devastation that harmed citizens in the southern part of Yemen. We were greatly pained and saddened by the bloody fighting. Such a feeling does not stem from a pan-Arab sentiment because for us it is a sentiment of one people, a fraternal people. We are one people. The family is divided into two halves: One part is in Aden and the other is in the north, and vice versa. Our Yemeni people are one and are different from the people in any other country. We feel the bitterness of the bloody, regrettable events.

Undoubtedly, the fighting that occurred in the south has a negative effect on the situation in the north, and if it had occurred in the north it would have had a negative effect on the south. Northern Yemen shoulders and appreciates its responsibilities. When the problem occurred, northern Yemen tried to absorb the shock with a true Yemeni spirit, a responsible spirit, and an Islamic spirit so that the situation would not escalate and so that foreign powers would not have the opportunity to intervene. We tried to overcome the problem and we absorbed the brothers who left the southern part as a result of the events there. We welcomed them because they are in their homeland and are among their kinfolk and brothers, and so that they would not feel estranged or defeated. We tried to absorb the problem and took the view that what happened in southern Yemen was an internal affair. We opened channels of communication with the brothers in the south. We began drawing up some proposals and solutions with them for resolving the problem by peaceful, democratic, and brotherly means as one inter-southern family and as an inter-Yemeni family. We tried to put forward some proposals, solutions, and views for solving the problem. We are still working on the solution of the problem through brotherly means among the brothers themselves from the southern part of Yemen. We are making efforts to prevent the repetition of what happened to ensure the situation will return to normal.

Question: The former PDRY chairman, half of the YSP political leadership, and a great number of YSP cadres are all in northern Yemen. The ruling southerners view this as a form of provocation or an unfriendly act. How do you assess such a presence in northern Yemen and how do you handle it?

Answer: If the brothers view this as provocative that is their business. It is inconceivable to put those who sought refuge in northern Yemen into the sea, or send them to the gallows. They are in their country and to this day they have not carried out any counter action. The brothers in the southern part of Yemen should appreciate such a stand in which northern Yemen is anxious not to escalate the situation and not to inflame sedition anew. I believe every reasonable person and official in the southern part of the homeland appreciates northern Yemen's step and responds responsibly, regardless of the reckless elements that cast doubts on the intentions of the northern part. The northern part of Yemen does not have evil intentions, ambitions, or a desire to cause problems. On the contrary, it wants the area to be calm and the situation in the southern part to return to normal so that there will be a dialogue among members of the same party and the same military and security institution and leadership for problems to be resolved democratically. They are all the same: those who took refuge in the north, and those who are in the southern part. They have all taken part. Let them turn over a new leaf, be realistic, and overcome the events. Every side has its apologists. There is no doubt that the group that is in power in the southern part has lost, is tired, and is facing a problem as a result of the events. The brothers who have taken refuge have also suffered losses and sustained casualties. Both sides have suffered losses. Therefore, we urge them all to heal the wounds and solve the problems.

Question: Is this the North Yemeni appeal to the south?

Answer: Yes, this is the appeal of the North Yemeni Government and people to the south to heal their wounds and solve problems through peaceful means to ensure that what happened will not be repeated.

Question: Suppose the southerners refuse to respond and carry out their own thinking?

Answer: I believe this adamant attitude will not continue. The fact that this recalcitrance has been going on for years is due to the gravity of the events themselves. However, we feel time will reduce the effect of the shock; the two sides will understand the problem and eventually reach a solution. All problems have solutions. We believe the problem can be solved through dialogue, forebearance, and patience. The more patient and forebearing a man is, the more capable of solving problems will he become.

Question: Let us move on to Yemen's Arab policy. It is always clear — this is a fact and not a compliment to you — that Yemen's stand has always been distinctive, clear, and genuine, both on the Palestinian cause and on many other Arab problems such as the Iraq-Iran war and other issues. What are the main pillars of Yemen's external policy?

Answer: We are an integral part of the Arab homeland. We are affected by whatever affects Arab states because what happens to my neighbor affects me. It is not right to imagine that we cannot be affected by a problem affecting Iraq, for example. This is wrong, non-Arab, and inhuman. Iraq and all Arab countries are part of the Arab world and nation. We belong to the same creed, the same land, the same heritage, the same culture. Iraq is an integral part of the Arab nation and for us an integral part of Yemen. What happens in Iraq is of interest to us. What happens in Syria, Lebanon, and Libya also affects us. We are also affected by what happens in the Arab Maghreb, in the Arab Gulf, in the Red Sea, as well as in every area, be it in Somalia, Sudan, or other locations. All of this affects us because we are part of one Arab family.

We consider the Arabs' strength to be their unity. If we had bypassed our differences and ignored them — being artificial ones which were created by the old and new colonialists — we would not have reached the present situation and wars would not have happened among brothers. Arab unity will stop the continuation of the war. In any case, we are optimistic. At the Islamic summit in Kuwait, we noticed there was big hope for us and for the Arab group to unite through clearing the Arab atmosphere. The Arab group will bypass its differences and solve its problems, and hence will have a strong, unified pan-Arab position to face all kinds of challenges from the imperialist and Zionist circles.

Question: On the problem of the Iraq-Iran war, what is the effect of this war on Yemen?

Answer: The continuation of the war for 7 years has negatively affected the economic situation in our country, causing a drop in the remittances of our expatriates as a result of a drop in exports and the recession in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula. The working force there has shrunk and the remittances have been limited. Our country suffered more than others.

Question: What are Yemen's initiatives in this regard?

Answer: We have a position in this regard in contributing toward solving the differnces between Iraq and Iran. We contributed and continue to do so toward this end. We exerted our efforts with Iranian officials to solve the problem, especially during the convening of the 1984 Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Sanaa. We tried to convince the Iranians to opt for peace, as Iraq did. We hoped the Iranians were heading in this direction when they responded to our efforts and accepted the decision of the foreign ministers' conference. However, they later dissociated themselves from it and it seems they are insisting on continuing the war. We support all international efforts and all of the efforts being exerted by the peace-loving forces. We hope Iran will respond to all of these efforts and mediations because the war is on a losing course. Only the enemies of the Islamic and Arab nations benefit from it. War is a source of squandering all resources and wealth. Feeding this war and continuing it is a plot against the Islamic nation. Undoubtedly, there are forces that contribute to continuing this war and that find it beneficial for marketing their military products. We also believe these forces will benefit economically when the process of rebuilding what the war has destroyed begins.

Question: The first point on the agenda of the Islamic summit was the Iraq-Iran war. You did not attend the conference. Your absence was very obvious. What were the reasons for your absence from the summit?

Answer: Yemen was not absent from any conference. It was present at all conferences and international forums.

Question: It is true that the prime minister was present.

Answer: He represented and led Yemen at the conference. My absence was due purely to health reasons; it was not for political reasons. I was interested in attending the conference, especially as it was convening in fraternal Kuwait and under important circumstances. It would have been an invaluable opportunity for me to meet with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and all of the brothers from the Islamic countries. Regrettably, my health conditions were the cause of my absence. In any case, our country made important, effective contributions in all committees and on all levels, even on the level of bilateral meetings. Our delegation had the opportunity to meet with all of the brothers.

Question: Within the framework of the Islamic conference, Egypt's participation was on the highest level for the first time -- Egypt was represented by the president himself. Because there are historical relations between Egypt and Yemen and because relations are permeated by your joint history, what is your opinion of Egypt's participation in the Islamic summit?

Answer: Undoubtedly, Egypt's return to the Islamic group is important. Its return to the Arab League will also have its effect. No one can belittle Egypt's role. Despite the historical relations between Egypt and the other Arabs, our brothers in the Arab group are of the view that the reasons for Egypt's isolation from the Arab nation continue to exist. We hope Egypt will extricate itself from the heavy burden which is being shouldered by its current leadership and deal with it in light of the current facts and the changes that are taking place. I believe that with the help of the Arab group Egypt will be able to remove the burden which the current leadership has been shouldering. Undoubtedly, Egypt has a great effect on the Arab group and we appreciate its role.

Question: Your international policy attracts attention, thanks to your balanced relations with both the East and the West. You have good relations with the USSR and your relations with the United States are also good, as are your relations with Western Europe. What is the basis of your foreign policy toward various states?

Answer: We deal with others within our defined aims. As I said in my previous answers, when the aims and concepts are clear, it is easy to deal with others. Within the aims of our revolution, we adhere to the principle of positive neutrality and nonalignement. We implement this principle through word and deed. We truly practice this positive neutrality and nonalignment because we are in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and in a sensitive, important region. We are not affected by foreign ideologies. We take what is beneficial to us and leave everything that does not benefit us, be it from the East or the West. We do not belittle the role of the USSR as a superpower. We also do not belittle the Warsaw Pact. We cannot ignore the role of the United States and Western Europe. All of these are large, modern, developed countries. It is very difficult for us to antagonize these states. However, we establish equitable relations with them within the limits of our common interests in the service of our country's supreme interests without allowing interference in our internal affairs. It is better to deal with others within agreed limits; otherwise, we cannot raise the motto of nonalignment. We are proud of the fact that our country is one of the effective, committed members of the Nonaligned Movement.

Question: Is this the philosophy of your policy with regard to the two world blocs?

Answer: Yes, this is our philosophy. This applies to our international dealings with pan-Arab issues. In this context, we stand by those who stand against Israel. This is a clear stand toward the United States and others. However, on the bilateral level, we have no differences with the United States. Our only differences concern U.S. Mideast policy.

Question: Do the Americans know this?

Answer: Yes, they know. We tell them: There are no differences between us. However, we differ with you on the Middle East issue and on the U.S. Administration's support for the Zionist enemy, which occupies and usurps Arab territory.

Question: This raises a question over the Palestinian presence on Yemeni soil. The Yemeni state and people hosted their Palestinian brothers after their evacuation from Beirut and after the [Israeli] raid on Tunisia. Surely, the current conditions constitute new strategic military burdens for Yemen. I would like to hear your views on the Palestinian presnece in Yemen.

Answer: The Palestinian presence in Yemen is a presence on Arab territory. All Arab territories are threatened with Zionist danger be it in Tunisia, Syria, Yemen, or elsewhere, and whether this Arab country or that has a Palestinian presence. All of the Arab countries are threatened by Zionism in one way or another. Let no Arab, be he in the East or in the West, think that he is safe from the Zionist enemy, given the current Arab division and fragmentation. We regard ourselves as part of the Arab nation and, like other Arab countries, are exposed to aggression. Any aggression against Tunisia or Libya is regarded as aggression against us. This is our position.

Question: By the way, Mr President, how do you regard the camps war in Lebanon?

Answer: It is a tragedy. The first to benefit is Zionism.

Question: Are you exerting any efforts to stop this war?

Answer: We exerted our efforts in the past and we continue to do so. We asked to participate in the seven-member Arab League committee and we are represented by the foreign minister. We are still in contact and are exerting efforts with both sides: the Palestinian brothers and the Lebanese brothers. However, and regrettably, this fighting serves only Zionism and the Arab nation's enemies. We hope that everyone will understand that besieging and attacking the camps will have its negative effect on everyone in the future, given that the Palestinian brothers have responded to all the efforts and endeavors to stop the camps war, especially during the Islamic summit in Kuwait when they withdrew from Maghdushah. This was a positive development toward ending the war. The Amal Movement should make a similar initiative and stop the war.

Question: Let us move to the close neighbors; namely, Saudi Arabia and the GCC states. Yemen was expected to be one of the prominent members of this council. Indeed, all the Arab countries in the Arabian Peninsula joined this regional bloc except Yemen. Does this mean that Yemen did not want to join the GCC or does it mean that the GCC states opposed this? How do you evaluate the GCC experiment?

Answer: We have never demanded to join the GCC, nor were we invited to join. Moreover, we do not object to its formation, given that we aim at realizing the greatest aim of Arab unity. We regard any regional Arab grouping as a step toward Arab unity. We bless the GCC grouping and regard it as an advanced step toward realizing Arab unity. However, if we are asked [to join], we would not refuse. Our present status does not harm us and we have nothing to complain about, especially as we have relations with each of the GCC states and not through the GCC Secretariat. Our relations with the GCC states are excellent and distinctive.

Question: What is the nature of your relations with Saudi Arabia? When you assumed power in the country, did you formulate a new conception in cooperation with your brother officials with regard to the nature of relations with Saudi Arabia?

Answer: Since I took over, we have had good, equitable, effective, and excellent relations with our brothers in Saudi Arabia; this is in the interest of our two Arab, Muslim, and neighboring countries. Our relations are good and continue to develop. There are also joint interests that bind our country to Saudi Arabia, given that we have expatriates who are popular ambassadors in Saudi Arabia. They make contributions toward our development march. We consider this a positive contribution from Saudi Arabia. Moreover, Saudi Arabia is extending assistance and grants to our country which are not bad in terms of our development and services spheres.

Question: Now on the question of the south and the opposition which is present in North Yemen: Is there a joint conception between you and Saudi Arabia concerning this opposition, or do you differ on the evaluation of this opposition?

Answer: As for the presence of the refugees — and we do not regard them as a southern opposition in the south — there is no joint conception between us and the Saudi brothers. Our Saudi brothers have excellent relations with both South and North YemZn.

Question: Thousands of reporters ask about the issue of Yemeni unity, unity which is also the subject of political discussions. There is a unity minister in the north and a unity minister in the south. There is always talk about unity. There is also one union for Yemeni writers. The question which always imposes itself on us is: Where are we now on the question of Yemeni unity? Are we far from or near this unity?

Answer: We consider the question of Yemeni unity a strategic objective of the Yemeni people. We all talk about unity. When you ask officials in the north, they will tell you that it is a strategic objective; when you ask officials in the south, they will tell you the same. Many joint projects have been achieved on the path of unity. Both parts of Yemen are coordinating many of their affairs. For our part, we are doing our best to achieve unity through a common view without the north or the south imposing its dictate on this unity.

It is understood that we are all proceeding from a common view. This was agreed upon. We agreed on a draft constitution for the unity state. This constitution determines the form and purpose of the unity state. The assumption is that it should be actually applied. We believe the achievement of unity is an important gain for the Yemeni people which would help prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe which occurred in January 1986. If unity had been achieved, all of this would not have occurred. We believe the achievement of unity provides solutions to problems on the Yemeni and regional levels. Unity would undoubtedly be a basic pillar for the achievement of Arab unity.

For our part, we are trying to persuade our brothers in the south to achieve unity through peaceful democratic means without both sides rushing into unity. There should be no victor or vanquished. Unity must neither be achieved in accordance with the stern viewpoint in the south nor in accordance with the viewpoint held by certain fanatic brothers in the north. Unity must be achieved in accordance with the view of the majority of the Yemeni people. In other words, unity must be achieved in accordance with the draft constitution of the unity state and the agreements which were concluded in Tripoli, Cairo, Kuwait, Sanaa, and Aden.

Question: In principle, you do not object to unity between the northern regime and the southern regime, which completely differs from the north in its ideological and mental structure.

Answer: We have agreed on a common factor: the draft constitution of the unity state which guarantees what either side wants. Therefore, we have neither imposed on them the General People's Congress and the National Charter nor have they imposed on the north the YSP. There is an agreement to establish a single political organization acceptable to both parts of Yemen which will be put to a public referendum. What is chosen by the people in both parts of Yemen will be applied.

Question: You are now on the verge of an oil phase. There is great fear that oil might affect you as it has affected other oil states. What precautionary measures have you taken so Yemen will not turn into an oil state that only spends, especially as your country has traditions in many fields including the agricultural and economic fields? By this I mean have you taken precautionary measures to prevent someone, for instance, from taking a million dinars and going and spending it in Europe?

Answer: Every country pursues its own method in programming, economic policy, and investment of revenues. Regarding oil, we have specified our objectives and means for investing oil revenues in the interest of the homeland and the citizens. We have a very broad and ambitious plan. The oil revenues of a country like Yemen, which suffers from backwardness and the vestiges of the past, must be invested to develop agriculture, industry, and national services, especially education. This is what we hope to achieve through oil revenues.

Question: When will Yemen become an oil state in the true sense of the word?

Answer: We will begin production in the last quarter of 1987, God willing. The production capacity will be 100,000 bpd. This figure should increase with new oil discoveries. We expect production to reach 400,000 bpd in the next few years. There are also plans to exploit natural gas locally in the generation of power and other related fields. We will also liquify and export natural gas because large quantities of natural gas have been discovered. These are our plans and programs concerning exploitation of mineral resources.

Question: Mr President, allow me to thank you on two counts: first, for enabling Yemeni women to participate in the highest political institutions in the country. For the first time in modern Yemeni history, Yemeni women are permitted to take part in making political decisions. What is your position on the women's cause and how do you view Yemeni women?

Answer: The woman is mother, sister, and daughter. She complements the man. The woman is indispensable. If it were not for the woman, the man would not have existed. Our Islamic religion has granted the woman considerable rights. We are applying what is in the Holy Koran and the prophet's traditions to the woman. The woman has the right to take part in all walks of life, at all levels of the social and political fields. As I said, the woman is our mother, sister, and daughter.

Question: I thank you, Mr President, on behalf of the Yemeni Women's Association and also in the name of Arab women for this stand. The second thing I want to thank you for is your positive stand, which has not been recorded by any Arab leader in any Arab country before, concerning former presidents. Former Yemeni presidents live in their country under your care. I visited [former YAR President] Field Marshal al-Sallal during my previous visit to Yemen. You cannot imagine how pleased every Arab citizen was.

I have lived in Europe for 15 years. The outside world only knows that former Arab leaders' destiny is either death, exile, or imprisonment. Your attitude toward former presidents has had a good impression. When I visited President al-Sallal at his home, I was greatly moved. I sensed his personal happiness and great gratitude for this kind gesture, for the care he receives, and the revolutionary spirit and Yemeni nobility he feels. I have also learned that you suggested to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il when he was in Moscow to return to his homeland in the north where he would have been treated as a former head of state like Al-Sallal and Al-'Iryani. We also know that Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Iryani, who is our honored guest in Damascus, can return to Yemen whenever he wishes.

Answer: Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Iryani is now in Damascus for recuperation. We have thanked the Syrian leadership for hosting him during the period that preceded the 1982 decision which permitted him to return to the homeland. Since that year, he has been moving between Sanaa and Damascus in complete freedom. In Damascus, he lives in a mansion provided by the Yemeni Government. He is also well cared for by the Syrian leadership.

The truth is we consider former presidents as our fathers and brothers. This country belongs to all of us. Therefore, it should embrace all of its sons. All of us must serve and build this country. Our ambition is to build Yemen and to use all thoughts, energies, resources, and all that is within our power in the service of the homeland and its development. Al-Sallal played an important role in the revolution and so did Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Iryani. Everyone had a role and positive stands. However, some people only look at negative stands. Actually, there is not one man without negative stands. However, as revolutionaries and patriots, these men's positive stands are more than their negative stands. It is human to err. This is the result of work. Everyone was devoted to his work. Therefore, they should be embraced by their country rather than by the United States, Europe, or any other country. They deserve to live in their own country to enjoy its resources, help in the reconstruction, and exercise all of the political and social rights exercised by everyone. For their part, they have not withheld from us their opinions and counsel on the basis of their long experience. We look after them very well as strugglers. We hope this will be a firm Arab tradition. We must change the impression which the outside world has about Arabs; namely, that the destiny of former Arab leaders is either a violent death, exile, or imprisonment. We would like to impress on others that we are a civilized nation with history and culture. We hope that others will benefit from the positive side of our experience, especially when the interest of their countries demands this.

Question: Brother President, when I asked you about your age; this was not a coincidence. It was prompted by my feeling that you are ruling with the spirit of youth and the wisdom of the elderly and this is a very difficult task. I would now like to ask another question: Is 'Ali Nasir Muhammad treated as if he is in his own homeland?

Answer: Yes, he is treated as if he is in his own homeland. He is treated like Field Marshal 'Abdallah al-Sallal and Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Iryani and enjoys the same privileges.

These are not the only ones. We have former prime ministers like Ahmad Muhammad Nu'man, Lieutenant General Hasan al-'Amri, and others who receive the same care and attention.

Question: Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is requested to talk briefly about himself so that I can form a picture of his personality.

Answer: This is not my right. Please ask others about me. It is difficult for anyone to speak about himself.

Question: Is it difficult to speak about yourself?

Answer: Yes, because man is egoistic and simple, He tries to say all of the positive things about himself. Therefore, it is better to get ideas from others.

Question: I meant stages. I would like to hear from you the stages you have been through; for instance, you assumed power at an early age.

Answer: I was 34 or 35 years old when I assumed power.

Question: You assumed power while the country was in a state of upheaval and commotion.

Answer: It was because no one wanted to be president.

Question: A long story after the briefcase that came from the south [meaning the assassination of former YAR President Al-Ghashmi].

Answer: At that time, the presidency was offered to a number of officials but no one accepted it.

Question: Under what logic did you accept it?

Answer: I accepted it under the belief that if no one assumed responsibility at the time, the country's fate would have been divisions, disintegration, and destitution. The country would have also been exposed to outside intervention and national disunity. On this basis, I agreed to assume responsibility and to do my best. This did not mean that I was certain I could reform the country 100 per cent. I simply said that I would do my best to solve the country's problem. This did not mean that I was going to wave a magic wand and make everything right in the country. I simply said I would concert my efforts with all of the devout ones in our country and try to tackle the situation and save the country from outside intervention and disunity. I also dug my grave. Whoever assumed primary responsibility in the country at that time had to do this, especially under those difficult circumstances. I volunteered for the sake of the country, not personal interest. It was on this basis that I accepted responsibility. I did not ask for it, but it was imposed upon me. It was the masses that demanded it. It was not a 99.9 percent vote either.

Question: I would like to ask you about the current role of the military establishment. In the history of Yemen, the military establishment has always headed national movements. This establishment played well-known roles in 1948, 1956, and in all of the upheavals that led to the 1962 revolution. Now, and after all the developments that have taken place, it seems that the military establishment still has a role.

Answer: The military establishment's essential role now is to maintain security. It controls security in the country. It does not have a ruling role, but a security role. It assumes the responsibility of preserving this democratic atmosphere. The reorganization and improvement of this establishment in a scientific manner will enable it to preserve this democratic atmosphere and safeguard the country's security and sovereignty. It is not true when hostile forces say that matters are in the hands of the military establishment. This is not true. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is an officer in this establishment. But before being an Army officer, he is a citizen.

Question: As 'Abd al-Nasir, may his soul rest in peace, used to say?

Answer: Before being an officer in the Army, I am first a citizen. The military establishment is not less important than all other establishments. It is a strategic establishment.

Question: It is the protector of social peace inside the country.

Answer: It is the protector of the democratic atmosphere, peace, and security.

Question: Brother President, it is often noted that your foreign visits are few. Do you have any visits in mind?

Answer: I often visit fraternal, friendly countries. I have invitations to visit many countries. These invitations will be answered at the appropriate time. Visits require an effort equal to that needed to follow up on domestic affairs, especially as our people have inherited a heavy burden of backwardness which requires continued efforts. Undoubtedly, my foreign visits have a positive effect on bilateral relations.

Libyan Military Plane Lands at Abu Sumbul

Passengers Request Asylum

NC030554 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] According to a responsible source, a Libyan C-130 military plane carrying six [figure as heard] passengers has been allowed to land at Abu Sunbul airfield. The plan's passengers have asked for asylum in Egypt, and Egyptian authorities are now studying this request.

Our radio correspondent has learned that the governor of Aswan has been instructed to get in touch with the Libyan passengers to discover their identity. He has been asked to obtain all the information necessary to discuss the matter and to verify the reasons that prompted their request to land.

Libyans Still Aboard Plane

NC030633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Aswan Governor Qadri 'Uthman has been instructed to contact the six Libyan citizens who asked for political asylum in Egypt yesterday when they arrived aboard a Libyan C-132 [as received] military aircraft. He has been told to determine the identity of these citizens and to discover their reasons for requesting permission to land.

MENA has learned the passengers have not yet been allowed to disembark, and the decision will be made only when all of the facts are ascertained.

Asylum Reportedly Granted

JN031144 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] It has been learned from an authoritative sources in Cairo that Egypt has allowed the five Libyan pilots who landed in southern Egypt last night to stay on Egyptian territory. Today they were transferred to a military base and handed over to the Egyptian intelligence service. It seems the Egyptian Government has agreed to grant political asylum to the five Libyan military personnel upon their own request although this approval has not yet been officially announced.

Libyans Identified as Soldiers

NC031137 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, March 3 (AFP) — Egyptian officials said Tuesday that Cairo was likely to grant a request for political asylum by six Libyan soldiers who landed in Egypt aboard a military transport plane Monday.

The names and ranks of the six Libyans have not been released and reports of their current whereabouts, as well as that of the C-130 Libyan Air Force transport plane in which they arrived, were contradictory.

Some officials said the Libyans and their plane had been brought to Cairo about midday Tuesday, but other sources said the plane was still parked at the end of the runway at Abu Sumbul airport, 1,000 kilometres (650 miles) south of Cairo, where it first landed Monday.

Informed sources said Tuesday that the plane had come from a military base in Libya. Some earlier reports had said it had taken off from a Libyan airfield in northern Chad. [passage omitted]

An emergency was declared at the airport when the Libyan plane arrived, and the governor of Aswan Province, Qadri 'Uthman, went to the scene. The newspaper *Al-Ahram* said large numbers of troops were deployed round the plane.

The Libyans had undergone a preliminary interrogation by Egyptian security men aboard the aircraft, *Al-Ahram* said.

Egyptian television broke into its normal programmes to announce the arrival of the Libyans Monday night, and every Cairo newspaper reported it on the front page.

Libyans Transferred to Cairo

JN031319 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] The Egyptian military authorities are interrogating five Libyan military men in complete secrecy. These men were transferred to Cairo this morning after landing at Abu Sumbul airport near Aswan yesterday aboard a C-130 aircraft and after requesting political asylum. Initial information indicates the five Libyans were on an official military mission in Chad and the main reason for their defection to Egypt was their objection to the Libyan military involvement in Chad and to Al-Qadhdhafi's policy.

The group consists of two officers and three other military men. Their names are given as Bashir 'Abd al-Rahman (Aftini), Mustafa al-Sharif, Muhammad al-Asfar al-Hindi, Fathi al-Zi'baq, and Ahmad Mubarak. The Egyptian military intelligence is currently conducting investigations to know the Libyans' demands and motives behind their defection to Egypt and to ascertain their identity. It is believed the Libyans will be granted political asylum if they insist on it. It is up to the president of the Republic as stipulated by the Constitution to make a decision in this regard.

Egyptian pilots and special forces left for Abu Sunbul this morning. The Egyptian pilots flew the Libyan *Hercules* C-130 aircraft, which the group used to come to Egypt. The Libyans were placed under the custody of the military intelligence. A statement is expected to be issued at the end of the investigation.

This development comes amid information by official U.S. sources that the Libyan leader is currently under intense pressure from the Libyan military ranks because of the continuing Libyan military involvement in Chad and the Libyan military concentrations on the borders of Chad. The U.S. sources said Al-

Qadhdhafi was the target of an assassination attempt 3 weeks ago, but escaped.

Former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, who is in Cairo, said the motives behind the Libyans' request for political asylum is dissatisfaction within the Libyan Army as a result of the war in Chad and the fact that the Libyan Army is not convinced about the feasibility of continuing this war. Al-Bakkush said he believes they will be granted political asylum.

In another development, an attempt to rebut the legality of granting [former Sudanese President] Numayri political asylum has failed. The High Administrative Court today ruled the case falls outside its jurisdiction. It had earlier looked into a suit presented by the Sudanese and Egyptian lawyers against granting Numayri political asylum in Egypt.

Sidqi: Egypt 'Studying' Request
NC031303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1239 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi has announced the Egyptian Government is studying the request for political asylum in Egypt made by five Libyans who have arrived aboard a C-130 aircraft. The final decision on this issue will be made today, he added.

In a statement delivered after attending celebrations to mark teacher's day, Prime Minister Sidqi said the five Libyans are military personnel. He also reported they have been moved to Cairo.

It should be noted that the five Libyans arrived in Abu Sunbul Sunday [as received] night aboard a military plane. They then requested asylum.

Mubarak on Asylum Request
NC031526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak announced today that Egypt is considering the request made by the crew of the Libyan C-130 military plane for political asylum in Egypt.

President Mubarak said: We permitted the plane to land at Abu Sunbul Airport yesterday at the request of the people aboard and after we made certain of their identities.

Ranks Listed; Plane Moved
NC031708 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1651 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Egyptian authorities allowed five Libyans to leave their military aircraft at Abu Sunbul Airport in Aswan this morning. They are: The pilot of the plane, who has the rank of a lieutenant colonel in the Libyan Air Force; the co-pilot, who is a first lieutenant in the Libyan Air Force; and three Libyan NCO's. The pilot and co-pilot have asked for political asylum in Egypt, and the Egyptian Government is currently considering their request.

MENA has also learned that the Libyan C-130 military plane has been transported from Abu Sunbul Airport, where it had been allowed to land, to another Egyptian airport.

Al-Janzuri Meets With British, Soviet Envoys
NC021947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, held separate meetings today with Alan Bedford Urwick and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, British and Soviet ambassadors in Cairo, respectively, to discuss economic cooperation.

Islamic Groups Attack U.S. Ambassador Visit
PM021401 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 23 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Ambassador in Suspect Visit to Al-Minya and Asyut"]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador in Cairo has paid a lightning visit to Al-Minya and Asyut Provinces, where he visited a number of Orthodox churches and the Al-Azhar Academy in Asyut.

The Islamic groups in Al-Minya and Asyut issued a statement entitled "No Welcome for the American Ambassador."

A reliable source affirmed to *Al-Ahrar* that the U.S. ambassador's visit to the two provinces came at a time when the Islamic groups are the target of a fierce attack by Egyptian security quarters.

Energy Talks With Jordan Open in Cairo
NC011311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Jordan on scientific cooperation in the fields of electricity and nonconventional energy opened here this morning. Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, headed the Egyptian side to the talks, while the Jordanians were led by Dr Jawad al-'Unayni, chairman of the Royal Jordanian Scientific Society.

Following a 3-hour session, the Egyptian minister said they had reviewed the practical steps implemented since the two countries signed a protocol for cooperation at the end of last year. The protocol covers renewable and nonconventional energy and prescribes cooperation through the exchange of expertise and the establishment of data banks and information systems in energy-related fields. Abazah said a Jordanian-designed solar heater, with a capacity of 150 liters, will be produced in Egypt and will cost 350 pounds. The two sides, the Egyptian minister added, will also cooperate in setting up a joint venture for manufacturing photocells for use in electricity generation. This venture will be financed through an FRG grant.

The two sides also agreed to exchange experts and technical and scientific research in the fields of electricity and energy and to offer computer courses to workers in energy-related fields, Abazah said.

The Egyptian minister noted Egypt and Jordan also agreed to cooperate in radioactivity-related technology and protection. They will form a regional team to monitor radiation to protect both countries' environment, population, and food from radiation hazards.

The final session of talks will be held on Wednesday [4 March]. The Jordanian delegation will visit several energy-related projects during its 4-day stay.

Awqaf Minister Meets Jordanian Religious Leader

JN022129 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Cairo — Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, minister of Islamic Affairs, Holy Places, and Religious Trust, met with Muhammad 'Ali Mahjub, Egyptian awqaf minister, in Cairo today. The two sides discussed ways to promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the sphere of preaching, religious guidance, and the centers for the propagation of Islam. In a statement to PETRA, Dr al-Khayyat said he and the Egyptian awqaf minister reviewed religious affairs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the efforts the Jordanian Government is exerting toward the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories. [passage omitted]

Dr Al-Khayyat said the Jordanian Awqaf Ministry spends approximately half of its budget on Islamic affairs in the West Bank, and that this totals approximately 5 million Jordanian dinars annually. [passage omitted]

Kuwaiti Council of Ministers Delegation Arrives

NC021725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — A Kuwaiti delegation led by Khalid Ahmad Muqrin al-Hamad, secretary general of the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, arrived in Cairo today on a visit to Egypt that will last several days.

During the visit, the delegation will acquaint itself with the administrative and financial work methods used by the Egyptian Council of Ministers to utilize such methods in Kuwait.

Malagasy Agriculture Minister Arrives 25 Feb

NC260505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 25 Feb (MENA) — Jose Michael Andrianoelison, minister of agricultural production and agrarian reform in Madagascar, arrived in Cairo this evening on a week-long visit to Egypt in response to an invitation from Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security.

During his visit, the Malagasy minister and Minister Wali will discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation in agriculture. Egypt and Madagascar will also sign an agricultural protocol on the exchange of notes and information; the provision to Madagascar of Egyptian expertise in the areas of land reclamation, irrigation, and biological protection against plant diseases; and the granting of training scholarships in Egypt for Malagasy agricultural specialists.

The Malagasy minister will visit the Al-Nubayrah area to inspect projects there, the Agricultural Research Center's research institute, and irrigation research institutes.

Signs Agreement, Departs

NC021400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA) — Jose Michael Andrianoelison, Malagasy minister of agricultural production and agrarian reform, left Cairo this afternoon with his accompanying delegation after a 6-day visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the Malagasy minister met with a number of Egyptian officials, foremost of whom was Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation. The two officials signed a bilateral agricultural agreement seeking to bolster cooperation in the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, cotton, banana, and peanuts.

Togolese Foreign Minister Arrives 26 February

NC261631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 26 Feb (MENA) — Togolese Foreign Minister Koffi Amega arrived in Cairo this evening on a 1-day private visit to Egypt. He was welcomed at the airport by Ahmad Hatatah, assistant foreign minister, and Faruq Ra'fat, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

Departs Cairo 27 Feb

NC271401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — Togolese Foreign Minister Koffi Amega left Cairo this morning, following a 1-day private visit to Cairo. [passage omitted]

Communique No 2,590 Details 1-2 March Combat

JN021735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,590 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing their glorious defense of the homeland and the people's honor and sovereignty. The following are the overall activities of last night and today:

1. Last night and today our heroes in the III Army Corps operations sector continued to direct artillery, tank, and mortar fire at the enemy remnants opposite our units, killing many of the enemy soldiers; destroying 9 tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, 9 shovels [preceding word in English], and 7 vehicles with ammunition; blowing up 17 ammunition dumps; and destroying gun emplacements and infantry positions and either killing or wounding their occupants.

2. Carrying out intensive shelling with artillery, tanks, and various types of weapons, the soldiers of the VII Army Corps scored destructive hits on the scoundrels: killing 15 scoundrel Khomeyniites, destroying 1 shovel, blowing up 3 ammunition dumps, and destroying 4 positions and killing their occupants.

3. One Doshka machine gun was destroyed, one Doshka machine gun was seized, one ammunition dump was blown up, and two observeration posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. The unjust Khomeyniite regime shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery damaging a number of houses and other properties.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 March 1987

Khayrallah Praises III Army Corps Victories

JN022030 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and defense minister, has praised the splendid victories by the men of the III Army Corps by repulsing the recent Iranian aggression. During his meetings with the commanders of Army formations, he expressed the Iraqi people's pride in the heroes of the III Army Corps, who confronted the enemy and waged epic battles to preserve the honor and dignity of Iraq's land and banner.

The deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces supervised the operations in the III Army Corps sector, as well as the Armed Forces' preparations for annihilating the attacking forces and repulsing the Iranian aggression.

III Army Corps Commander Congratulates Saddam

JN011752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1513 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has received a cable from the heroic III Army Corps Commander Staff Lieutenant General Diya' al-Din Jamal. The following is the text of the cable:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. When thou threwest a handful of dust, it was not thy act, but God's. [Koranic verse]

To the knight of Iraq, the land of Al-Rafidayn; to the pride of the Iraqis and Arabs; to the victorious triumphant leader Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, may God protect and preserve his pride and triumph, from III Army Corps Commander Staff Lt Gen Diya' al-Din Jamal:

Mr President, commander in an immortal epic, full of Iraqi patriotism and Arab chivalry, your heroic soldiers, the proud sons of the Al-Rafidyan, fought heroically and magnificently and made the Khomeyniite herds taste humiliation and defeat, completely routed their miserable concentrations, and turned them into heaps of burning corpses to achieve a new cherished Iraqi victory, which will always be remembered in our glorious history.

Mr President, the idiots residing in Qom and Tehran thought the road to Basra was open to their filthy ambitions and morbid faces. They pushed their misled herds, forgetting, due to their stupidity, that the Iraqis will defend the city of cities with their hearts before their hands and rifles. Thus, your heroic soldiers defeated all the miserable Khomeyniite herds, which fell prey to the crematorium prepared for them by the proud Iraqis so that dear Basra may remain free and proud with Iraqi features and an Arab heart, and wash its silken braids in the eternal Shatt al-'Arab waters every morning.

Mr President, on this cherished occasion allow me to express gratitude and appreciation for all that you have given to your sons in the heroic III Army Corps on two occasions in terms of generous patronage and valuable instructions during your repeated inspection visits and constant telephone contacts. I would like to mention with deep appreciation the attention and constant support of General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, and his esteemed aides, members of the Armed Forces General Command, and the comrade members of the military party organization who played a prominent role in all the situations. This battle was truly a joint battle of the valiant ground forces, the brave Air Force, and the heroic helicotpers, which all played their assigned role with great efficiency and ability. This battle also embodied the cooperation between neighboring formations, characterized by the constant artillery support of our comrades in the heroic VII Army Corps, which contributed to the destruction of more Khomeyniite scoundrels.

Mr President, on behalf of my colleagues, heroes of the III Army Corps, I would like to congratulate you and all of our proud Iraqi people on this decisive victory and present it to all of you as a gift.

We promise you that we will remain faithful soldiers, fighting in defense of great Iraq under your banner until we defeat every aggressor from the enemy army. May great Iraq and its valiant, faithful Army remain proud of their cherished homeland, their decisive victory, and their leader Saddam Husayn. May god protect him. Thanks to his courage and wisdom, all of the previous victories were achieved and all future victories will be achieved, God willing. May God's peace and blessing be upon you.

[Signed] Staff Lt Gen Diya' al-Din Jamal, III Army Corps commander

Ibrahim Calls for 'Revolutionary Mobilization'

JN021758 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Kirkuk, 2 Mar (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has stressed the need for party and revolution organs in the Al-Ta'mim Governorate, northern Iraq, to regard the issue of providing social and cultural services for the Iraqi people in the governorate as a top priority. This came during a meeting between the RCC vice chairman and Iraqi party and state officials in the governorate today.

'Izzat Ibrahim said that these services should be in line with the requirements of the escalating revolutionary and popular mobilization to use the Iraqi people's energies to support steadfastness and achieve a final, decisive victory over the Zionist Iranian enemy. He also called for studies for achieving a revolutionary mobilization to entrench the Iraqi people's heroic steadfastness in fighting the unjust Iranian enemy until victory.

Saddam Husayn Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

JN022015 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers. The meeting discussed topics listed on the agenda and took the necessary measures and decisions in this regard. The meeting was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; the RCC members; the Ba'th Party Regional Command members; the head of the presidential office; the ministers; and a number of state officials.

Soviet Envoy on Middle East Peace Conference

JN021851 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Aleksandr Zinchuk, the Soviet ambassador in Amman, has asserted that all the participants in the Middle East international peace conference must have the opportunity to play an effective role in the talks, and the international conference must not become a mere canopy for direct talks between the parties to the dispute.

Speaking at a working luncheon with journalists today, the Soviet ambassador in Amman declared he believes an international conference may lead to the formation of bilateral committees for negotiations between an Arab side and Israel, but such committees must not make decisions on their own and should submit the results of their talks to all members of the conference; that is, all the parties concerned in addition to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

In answer to a question, the Soviet ambassaor said he does not expect the international conference to veto decisions adopted by the bilateral committees, but conference members may intervene to assist in the elimination of the obstacles that may obstruct direct talks between the parties concerned.

Zinchuk contended the conditions set by Israel on the Soviet Union's participation in the international conference are flimsy pretexts used by Tel Aviv to obstruct the convening of such a conference. He said Moscow is prepared to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel when Israel agrees to the principle of a peaceful solution on the basis of withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967.

The Soviet ambassador to Jordan said the PLO should participate in the international conference because the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the aim of the conference is to search for a lasting solution to the Palestinian question.

Paper on U.S., Israeli Conference 'Preconditions'

JN011803 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Mar 87 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Preconditions Are Obstacles Hindering Peace Efforts"]

[Text] The peace issue must be dealt with in its entirety, and so must the comprehensive international conference that constitutes the framework for resolving the Middle East conflict.

The basic objective of the international conference is to bring about a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace. Hence, the idea of holding the conference in a bid to advance the peace process should not be subject to bargaining, preconditions, and attempts to place the carriage before the horse

Voicing these clear stands, Jordan has presented its positions and its call for convening the international peace conference on the Middle East conflict. Jordan has also adhered to its convictions, which govern its serious peace efforts. These convictions stipulate such a conference will not be able to achieve the objective of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace unless all concerned parties, including the PLO and the permanent UN Security Council member-states, attend a conference that must be held under the auspices of the United Nations, which adopted a series of resolutions forming the bases of the peaceful settlement, especially Resolutions 242 and 338 issued by the UN Security Council.

Hence, indulging in discussions about measures, timing, venue, and representation of the parties that must attend the conference before the international conference idea is approved constitutes a discussion of preconditions and places further obstacles in the face of the international conference and its chances for convocation.

The EC's stand was clear and frank in its support for the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East conflict in terms of the general framework and UN supervision of such a conference. In its statement, the EC emphasized the importance it attaches to the need to bring about a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace through this conference; however, it did not lay down any preconditions. The EC statement did not mention any measures that may get the conference idea into new labyrinths or place further obstacles hindering the efforts to translate the idea into a tangible reality.

The parties that have no desire for genuine peace and exert no efforts to achieve it are doing their best to place one obstacle after another on the road to the international conference and its chances for convocation. These parties are interested in getting the conference idea into the whirlpools and labyrinths of arrangements, procedures, and other issues in a bid to destroy the success of the conference idea, which now enjoys the support of all countries and international forces advocating the ideals of justice, world peace, and stability.

Therefore, all countries and international forces that are serious in their peace efforts must not allow themselves to fall victim to the trap of details and preconditions Israel and the United States are trying to place on the road to a comprehensive peaceful settlement. These countries and forces must also try to convince the parties that reject this conference of its basic objective: to bring about a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on comprehensive negotiations within the framework of this conference, and also on the international legitimacy embodied by UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which reiterate the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories through the use of force, dissaprove of the usurpation of the Palestinian people's rights, and call for establishing peace and stability in this region of the world.

AL-DUSTUR Examines Israel's Role in Tower Report

JN011336 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Mar 87 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Israeli Management of U.S. Affairs"]

[Text] The latest White House dismissals and appointments witnessed during the past few weeks reflect the U.S. Administration's confusion and the extent of the damage sustained by the United States image, not only in the United States, but also in various parts of the world.

Perhaps one of the most important and prominent results that have now become clear after the release of the Tower Commission report on the scandal involving clandestine arms shipments to Iran concerns Israel's domineering role in the policies of a superpower such as the United States. This Israeli domineering role reached a level that allows us to brand the whole operation as an Israeli one, in which the U.S. role was limited to that of the party that implements Israeli schemes and initiatives.

That the gigantic U.S. media concern themselves with only one side of the Tower Commission report, namely the Reagan administration's method of managing and governing without dwelling on Israel's domineering role in everything related to the arms deal, including the U.S.-Iranian contacts that were held behind the back of Congress, really causes surprise and amazement.

Despite the fact that Israel's name is mentioned three to four times on every page of the Tower commission report, the U.S. media have chosen to mislead U.S. public opinion on this issue by depicting Israel's role in the affair as a marginal one and by vaguely holding some elements in the Israeli Government responsible.

In view of all this, we find ourselves compelled to come up with the inevitable conclusion that the foreign policies of the United States, a superpower that is supposed to shoulder grave responsibilities toward issues of war and peace in the world, are still hostage to the wiles of a small aggressive and evil state. This situation does not allow us to trust this superpower's stands, intentions, and policies, which are manipulated by the Arab nation's enemies, especially when the issue concerns a U.S. stand on the Middle East conflict that has become highly complicated, thanks to Washington. It has allowed itself to be led and commanded by Israel and has also placed its gigantic resources at the disposal of the entity established and nurtured by aggression, expansion, and the usurpation of others' rights with the use of pure military might.

Al-Rifa'i, Al-Qasim Leave for Austria, FRG Tour

JN021555 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim left Amman for Vienna at noon today to join His Majesty King Husayn in the official talks his majesty will hold with His Excellency Dr Kurt Waldheim, Austrian president, and the Austrian chancellor, as well as in the talks his majesty will hold with His Excellency Dr Richard von Weizsaecker, FRG president, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a later visit to the German capital.

Dudin Confers With Bethlehem's Ilyas Frayj

JN281853 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Marwan Dudin, occupied territories affairs minister, met with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj today. They reviewed the situation in and requirements of the Bethlehem Municipality in terms of development projects. Dudin affirmed the ministry's eagerness to assist in implementing urgent and necessary projects in the occupied territories that would serve the greatest possible number of citizens.

Karami Calls on Al-Jumayyil To Define Position

NC021631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami during a Lebanese television interview on 2 March — recorded]

[Excerpt] Following the security plan's success and the establishment of security in West Beirut — thanks to sister Syria's assistance — it was necessary to fortify this plan by working to achieve a political solution. Work towards this goal began in the wake of contacts held by the president of the Republic.

The president did not desire an internal Lebanese accord to be reached through the meetings at the horse racetrack and instead sought to open the road to Damascus to achieve this objective. To us there is no difference, but, in my opinion, the president of the Republic wanted to achieve this objective in his own way. I regard this as natural.

However, now that he has chosen this road, he must shoulder the responsibility and work to ensure its success. This demands that he take a responsible position; he will have to state his opinion and make his decision on the subjects and solutions under discussion, solutions which must be adopted to rescue Lebanon from the current malignant conflict and differences on the basis of democratic principles, which are founded on justice and equality.

We have heard daily about differences among the various leaders in the eastern sector. I also regard this as normal, but why then do they disapprove of such differences between us and them, on the one hand, and between us and his excellency the president, on the other, so long as we all advocate the freedoms of expression and political action and so long as our system and our Constitution differentiate and make a distinction among the various Lebanese sects and factions? If we call for equality, we are regarded as the ones who have caused this crisis and these fights, which break out first among the people in the eastern sector and then in the western sector between us and those we fight with. We reject this logic.

Now that we have defined our position and opinion in a plan, which we discussed in Damascus yesterday and through which we have affirmed our unity and the unity of our position, and now that the president's envoys are discussing the political reform and rescue solutions with Damascus, we call on his excellency the president to make his decision and define his position. This will put an end to the Lebanese division and internal fighting, and put Lebanon back on the road to salvation. This is a historical task, which should prompt his excellency the president to define his options. If he wants to and can accomplish this, there will be great hope for salvation. If he wants to and cannot, or if he can and does not want to do so, there will be much less hope.

Therefore, it is now up to his excellency the president. The fate of this country depends on his choice and decision. [passage omitted]

Al-Jumayyil Agrees to Parts of Damascus Agreement

NC021658 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Pending the results of the consultations between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's envoys in Damascus and the Syrian officials to prepare for the 12th summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Amin al-Jumayyil, government sources said today that President al-Jumayyil has agreed to some amendments to the Constitution. Official sources have told REUTER that President al-Jumayyil has approved of three main points contained in the draft agreement that was reached in Damascus during the talks between the Islamic and nationalist leaders and senior Syrian officials.

The official sources added that President al-Jumayyil has agreed to renounce his right to vote in the cabinet. He has also agreed that the prime minister be elected by the Chamber of Deputies instead of appointed by the president. President al-Jumayyil has also approved in principle the aboliton of the sectarian system used in the distribution of jobs [in the government], a system based on Muslim and Christian quotas.

REUTER has quoted sources close to President al-Jumayyil as having said that an agreement on these three points was reached during the indirect talks that have been continuing between President al-Jumayyil and senior Syrian officials for over the last 2 months. These points have also been included in the (?recent) talks held in Damascus between the Islamic and nationalist leaders and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Al-Jumayyil Approval Denied

NC021825 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] This evening an official source denied the REUTER report that Amin al-Jumayyil had agreed to three points of the draft agreement, which was declared by Rashid Karami. The source said that when Amin al-Jumayyil desires to define his position, he will do so publicly and through official channels.

Lebanese Forces Cited on Abolishing Sectarianism

NC021608 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] REUTER has cited a Lebanese Forces spokesman as saying that all Christians agree in principle on abolishing sectarianism. However, determining a date for the elimination of sectarianism means setting a date for the outbreak of a new civil war because various sects will contend for the control of other sects. The spokesman asserted to REUTER that the Lebanese Forces object to the undermining of the president of the Republic's powers. He said: After 12 years of war, we consider the institution of the presidency as the only factor still guaranteeing Lebanon's independence and unity.

Kan'an Reportedly Bans Egyptian Publications

NC021910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] *Al-Tali'ah*, an Arabic paper published in Paris, has cited informed sources in West Beirut as having said that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, has decided to ban the distribution of Egyptian newspapers and magazines in Lebanon. The paper notes that members of the Syrian intelligence have confiscated and burned all the newspapers and magazines entering Lebanon.

Al-Tali'ah states that the Syrian intelligence measures in this regard include numerous Arab newspaper and magazines, and that the Lebanese regard Brig Gen Kan'an's decision on this matter as a Syrian attempt to prevent them from reading press reports on the latest Lebanese developments and the stands of the Arab and foreign states on its system of government.

Damascus Notes Opening of Beirut Airport Runway

JN021315 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The joint Lebanese Army and security forces, assisted by the Syrian forces, have continued their deployment in the positions defined by the security plan. These forces also continued to establish permanent checkpoints to control security and to remove armed appearances in West Beirut.

This morning, one runway of Beirut Airport was reopened. Since reopening, it has witnessed heavy traffic.

Amal Dissidents Set Up Roadblocks in South

NC011150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] According to reports from the south, gunmen supporting Hasan Hashim, former chairman of the Amal Executive Committee, moved out in the south today and captured Amal positions in Tyre and Zifta in an apparent act of rebellion. Amal centers in Al-Nabatiyah are still under the control of Amal official Mahmud al-Faqih.

The reports indicate that severe tension prevails and gunmen have appeared on the road from Sidon to the south. An armed roadblock has been set up at Al-Zahrani Bridge, and vehicles coming from Sidon have been prevented from proceeding farther south.

Gunmen have also closed the Al-Zahrani-Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah-Al-Ghaziyah Roads.

Amal gunmen moved in the direction of Al-Marwaniyah, Hashim's hometown this morning. Hashim responded with a countermove in the direction of several southern towns.

An official in the Amal Command has commented: The Amal Command in Beirut does not have a complete report on what is happening in the south. He confirmed that a roadblock manned by supporters of Hasan Hashim has been set up in Al-Zahrani but ruled out the possibility of Hashim's being able to take over the Amal centers in the south, noting that Hashim has only 150 men, too few to enable him to control the area. The official added that Hashim has been in contact with pro-'Arafat forces in the south for some time.

Sidon-Tyre Road Closed

NC011203 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] We begin the cast with developments in the south today. Since dawn this morning the Sidon-Tyre Road has been closed. Shooting was heard in the area, but this later proved to be warning shots and not within any clashes. Earlier, groups loyal to Hasan Hashim, former chairman of the Amal Movement's Executive Committee, had gained control of the area.

At noon Hashim's office in Al-Marwaniyah issued a statement saying that at midnight last night armed groups advancing from the east tried to encircle Al-Marwaniyah, where Hashim's residence and offices are located. These groups, the statement adds, took up positions on the hills overlooking Al-Marwaniyah, cutting off the roads leading to the town from Al-Nabatiyah and Sidon.

Recalling the attempt to blow up Hashim's home last summer, the statement says that Al-Marwaniyah's youths went into action in collaboration with Hashim's loyalists and gained control of the road to Al-Nabatiyah. These forces encircled and defeated the attackers, later extending their control to most of the towns and villages of the south.

Amal Denies Dissension

NC011437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement's Information Bureau on 1 March]

[Text] The movement's leadership has been surprised by exaggerated reports carried by the media about incidents in the south: blocking of roads, clashes, etc. The Amal Movement would like to explain to the public that a minor incident occurred in the Al-Zahrani area and was dealt with quickly. It affirms that the movement is a united, single body in the Al-Biqa', the south, Beirut, and all Lebanese areas. We reassure our people, kinsmen, and brothers everywhere in Lebanon and call on them to ignore exaggerated news reports and rumors circulated by some media, designed to undermine the Amal Movement.

South Lebanon, with its heroes who have defeated the Israeli enemy, will remain above all strife and plots, as always. It will also remain the steadfast stronghold of Imam al-Sadr and an impregnable fortress of the resistance against the Israeli occupation and its agents. No one can tamper with the security of the south or its people.

Baydun Calls for More Syrian Aid

NC011537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Dr Muhammad Baydun, chairman of the south council [and Amal Movement Political Bureau member], has said that there is no more room for a repetition of fragile alliances and deformed and deficient solutions. He called for the entry of Syrian Arab Forces into the areas of the coastal road, Sidon, the mountain, and the southern suburb [of Beirut].

Speaking at a memorial service for six Amal Movement members today, he said: The solution begins from the south and security in Beirut remains a basic issue. These two matters will be the guidelines for our alliance in the future. He added: We also call for the application of the security plan in all areas, including the coastal road, Sidon, the mountain, and the southern suburb.

Mufti Qabalan also delivered a speech in which he said: We support the security plan in every respect. We are against injustice and regret what happened in the Fathallah area [the killing of 23 Hizballah members by the Syrian Forces], but we must safeguard the rest and halt the plot immediately.

He added: We want the security plan to be applied everywhere: on the coastal road, in the south, in the Al-Biqa', and in the southern suburb. The security of the camps should depend on the security of the area around them.

Amal: Situation in South 'Quiet'

NC011521 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the Amal Movement's Executive Committee, chaired a meeting of all the movement's emergency committees this afternoon to study the situation and try to bring matters under control.

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has reported that the situation in the south is completely quiet after roadblocks on the Al-Ghaziyah-'Anqun road were removed.

Statement by Amal in South

NC011728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] The Amal Movement leadership in the south has issued a statement which says: To the brother members in the movement and the struggling masses in the beloved south, this is an effort to explain the facts and to prevent any misinterpretation or distortion, we point out that what happened today, Sunday, with regard to the establishment of some roadblocks in some areas in the south in the name of the Amal Movement, by some elements which claim to care for the Amal Movement, led by Hasan Hashim and those who obey his orders, was done outside the will of the Amal Movement and its central leadership, as well as the leadership of the Amal Movement's southern branch.

After the Amal Movement was able to contain the situation in most areas, we point out that this cowardly activity was an attempt to stab the movement with the help of those who wish to make the south a hostage of the crisis through battles that betray the south, battles that betray the struggle of the fighters and faithful sons of Imam al-Sadr, as well as all the faithful forces in the movement.

'Corrective Movement' Declared

NC012022 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] According to the latest reports from the south, pro-Hasan Hashim gunmen spread out along the coastal line from Al-Ghaziyah to Tyre and declared their corrective movement within the Amal Movement. The same reports affirmed that a number of villages in the south have declared support for this movement. These villages are as follows: 'Anqun, Maghdushah, Tanburit, Al-Marwaniyah, Habbush, Dayr al-Zahrani, and Jba'. Moreover, a number of the Amal Movement's cadres have also declared their support for Hashim. These include Muhammad Abu Hasan, the official in charge of the movement's military affairs in the south, Haj Qasim Ibrahim, Abu Jamal Ghaddar, Abu 'Ali al-Shab, Khalil Bashbush, and 'Abbas Haydar.

According to security sources, only the Zifta Center and another one in Al-Nabatiyah remain to declare their support for Hashim.

Hashim Aims To 'Promote Chaos'

NC012115 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Statement issued by the Amal Movement Command on 1 March]

[Text] In reference to the developments in the south, which include the establishment of some armed roadblocks and the closure of certain roads, the Amal Movement would like to clarify the following:

1. At a time when the security plan in Beirut is being effectively consolidated to prevent 'Arafat and his groups from carrying out military and political expansion, to be used as a trump card in the Palestinian camps issue, the 'Arafatist penetration is now beginning in the south through certain gangs led by Hasan Hashim. They are administered by some Palestinian officers on Cyprus, to which Hasan Hashim's trips increased lately. This penetration aims to weaken the Amal Movement's decision-making in the south, to promote chaos and disunity among the people of the south, and to give the pro-'Arafat groups a chance to reap Amal's fruits both politically and militarily.

2. Certain factions belonging to Hasan Hashim misled some Amal elements. They were told that a number of booby-trapped cars entered the area and that they were required to search for them. Thus, armed roadblocks were set up by the Amal Movement. Then these factions attempted to exploit the situation by penetrating the roadblocks to carry out a staged act to cast doubt on the Amal Movement and its leadership.

3. The Amal Movement Command in the south hastened to control the situation and to inform all the men there of the true nature of the circumstances. The movement removed all roadblocks and reopened the roads. However, the Phalangist and Israeli media, which recently became the official spokesmen for 'Arafat and his group, still insist on creating chaos and exaggerating the situation. The aims and intentions of these media are understood quite well.

4. What Hasan Hashim and his group are trying to do through their contacts with 'Arafat is to block the way of the resistance action in the south after the discovery of all the plots in Maghdushah and east of Sidon, as well as to infiltrate the ranks of the resistance with various slogans to divert the resistance from its enemy and principal duty. This attempt also aims to distract the attention from the national solution plan, which was agreed upon by various Muslim leaders in Damascus today.

5. The Amal Movement maintains its firm stand against all intentions and infiltrations and appeals to all of its members and every citizen in the south to bear their responsibilities in this respect. The movement also affirms that the situation has returned to normal and that these conspiring groups have been isolated. Amal emphasizes that the unity of the movement's stand and decision, both at the leadership and subordinate levels, is capable of terminating all kinds of deviation and agentry, and of bringing all those to account who let themselves be seduced into playing with the decisionmaking and fate of the south.

Hizballah Supports Dissidents

NC020635 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to the latest reports, the supporters of Hasan Hashim have imposed full control over the coastal road from Al-Ghaziyah all the way to Al-Zahrani, and all along the road up to the northern entrance to the township of Zifta. The pro-Hashim gunmen have set up a number of roadblocks, cutting off the road between the south and Sidon, intending to isolate the area from Beirut and to cut off any reinforcements that the Amal Movement might send to the supporters of Mahmud Faqih, Amal's political official in the south for organization.

Leaders in Sidon have been cited as saying that Amal's military leaders have come out in support of Hasan Hashim, while its political leaders are working to neutralize the area. They added that Dawud Dawud, Amal's political official in the south, left Tyre for Damascus 24 hours before the uprising.

In today's issue, *Le Reveil* says that Dawud Dawud, who tried to resign a few weeks ago, went to Damascus 48 hours ago. It speculates that his mission is to convince Nabih Birri to resign from the Amal Movement's leadership so that the movement's unity can be maintained.

Meanwhile, large numbers of pro-Hasan Hashim gunmen have been seen establishing roadblocks, so that they can search cars once the roads are reopened. A large number of Amal military and political leaders were in Hashim's house in Al-Marwaniyah following up on these developments. Reports from the south estimate that Hashim is in control of 85 percent of Amal's positions there, while only Al-Nabatiyah remains under Birri's control.

Hasan Hashim's office organized a tour yesterday for correspondents along the coastal road up to the town of Al-Marwaniyah, where Hashim's house located. Hashim refused to comment on developments because he is exhausted. He has not been involved in any activities lately for the same reason, keeping up on developments through radio contacts with his leaders.

The unusual thing is that Hizballah rapidly welcomed the step taken by Hasan Hasim. Hizballah expects Birri to be dismissed from the Amal Movement's leadership because of his subservience to Syria. Press reports cited Al-Haj 'Abd al-Hadi Hamadi, Hizballah's security chief, as saying that Birri will soon find himself forced to emigrate to the state of Michigan in the United States, to manage the gas station he owns there.

Minister Nabih Birri, head of the Amal Movement's Beirut branch, telephoned Amal officials Ayyub Humayyid and Muhammad Baydun from Damascus last night. They briefed him on the military developments in the south. [passage omitted]

Amal, Hashim Reach Agreement

NC020731 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0710 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] While conflicting reports continue to come in about developments in the south, security reports this morning indicate that the Amal Movement's command has succeeded in containing its dispute with Hasan Hashim. An Amal source has reported that Hasan Hashim's supporters have evacuated the positions they had occupied in some parts of Al-Zahrani, following a meeting in Zifta between Amal officials and a representative sent by Hasan Hashim. A number of religious officials also attended the meeting. The agreement reached at the meeting permits the consequences of yesterday's events to be contained.

Amal Centers Supporting Hashim

NC020919 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] According to the latest reports from the south, Amal Movement centers that have been under the control of Nabih Birri's groups are handing their positions over to the supporters of Hasan Hashim, the former chairman of the Amal Movement Executive Committee, without resistance. They have also expressed their support for Hashim and his corrective movement.

Amal Shells Hashim Supporters

NC021057 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Excerpt] According to reports from the south, members of the Beirut branch of the Amal Movement have shelled 'Anqun, where supporters of Hasan Hashim [former chairman of the

Amal Movement Executive Committee] maintain positions, from their emplacements in Maghdushah. The reports indicated that there is also tension between the two sides in Al-Nabatiyah. [passage omitted]

Hashim Explains 'Uprising'

NC021232 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Hasan Hashim [former chairman of the Amal Movement Executive Committee] held a news conference today at his house in Al-Marwaniayh, in the presence of a number of his aides and Amal Movement members.

Hashim said: As the south has always been the repository of the resistance and a place for decision-making, we have allowed and will continue to allow it to remain so. But developments have gone much farther than this. The fact is that those who have set themselves up as leaders and custodians of the south have begun to sow corruption, rendering the sinful lawful and vice versa, and mixing good and bad to such an extent that the repression has become insufferable and voices have been raised, calling for change. The citizens in the region could no longer bear the wrongful practices carried out against the defenseless.

Hashim recalled a number of assassination attempts against certain people who resist Israel, which, he said, is the primary enemy. He added: They have sought to create an atmosphere in the south that would render it a Shi'ite canton. We reject this in part and parcel, just as we reject all cantons in Lebanon. Hence, a series of conditions have been created in the south that must be seen as part of a plot against the south. It can be summed up as follows:

1. They have tried to establish the so-called supporters of the army [ansar al-jaysh] by training a number of young people, arming them, and preparing them to be part of the force that is being established for deployment on the southern borders.

2. Because the plot could not be implemented without an unjust tool of pressure, they have directed their security groups to confront the citizens to such an extent that these groups now work against the people and not for them.

3. The factional division of the population has continued. This is a grave process, its danger lying in the fact that it would lead to the division of the south and the southerners.

Hasan Hashim announced his rejection of these political phenomena, all of these organizational actions, and all such attacks and practices. He added: We believe that security in the south must be a victory for the citizens and must not work against them. We support the development of relations among all national and Islamic parties in a way that can lead to collective thinking and positive collective action, instead of unilateral thinking and the meticulous commitment to each party's demands by the other parties.

Hashim continued: We have included in our action a basis for resistance against Israel, inasmuch as resistance is not the monopoly of any party and does not belong to any particular group.

Meanwhile, in reply to a number of statements issued by the Amal Movement's central command in Beirut, Hasan Hashim's office has said that what took place in the south on Sunday was undertaken in fulfillment of the Amal Movement's charter, and that the cadres that staged the uprising consist of fundamental and principal members of the Amal Movement.

Dissidents Maintain Positions

NC021300 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] According to reports from the South, Hasan Hashim, who has launched a corrective movement within Amal, remains in control of the positions in the South that he captured yesterday.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that clashes took place at noon today at the Regie crossroads between Hashim supporters and gunmen from Al-Ghaziyah.

AFP Says 'Rebellion' Ended

NC022056 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Citing correspondents in the Sidon area, AFP reports that the Amal Movement has regained control of the situation in southern Lebanon and that the rebellion staged by the supporters of former Amal official Hasan Hashim has ended. AFP adds that calm now prevails in the villages which Hashim's supporters had taken control of yesterday. Hashim's supporters withdrew to the town of Al-Marwaniyah today.

Meanwhile, in an interview with AFP, Hashim called for convening an emergency meeting of the Amal Movement, for dissolving the Amal Movement command in the south, and for bringing to trial a number of Amal leaders in Beirut and the south. He noted that he had staged his corrective movement after some Amal members were killed in the Al-Nabatiyah area, which is under the control of Amal official Mahmud Faqih, and after the inhabitants were persecuted under the pretext of protecting them.

Amal Military Moved to South

NC030706 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri's sources have reported that he has decided to transfer the Amal Movement's military cadres to the south. In accordance with this decision, the situation in the south is to be reorganized, to allow for a qualitative improvement in resistance operations.

Lebanese Forces Deny 'False Report' of Car Bomb

NC021903 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Responding to the lies disseminated by some information media in West Beirut about the dispatch of a booby-trapped car from East to West Beirut, a security source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following statement:

1. This report is completely untrue and its purpose is to cover up the discovery of a terrorist network in East Beirut;

2. The Lebanese Forces' security organs have information about explosions and booby-traps that are to be carried out in East Beirut. The fabrication of this false report is meant to conceal actions that could be carried out against the eastern area in the future.

The Lebanese Forces believe that the party behind the reports is the party which will be accused when any security incident takes place in East Beirut.

2 Supply Trucks Enter Burj al-Barajinah Camp

NC021842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] It has been reported that two UNRWA trucks have entered the Burj al-Barajinah camp. DFLP sources have said these two truckloads contained 16 tons of flour, 4 tons of milk, and some medicine. The same sources added that sniper fire earlier today left one person dead and three others wounded.

Al-Asad Reportedly Seen by King Fahd's Doctors

NC021929 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] *Al-Tali'ah*, an Arabic newspaper published in Paris, has revealed that Saudi King Fahd's private plane, with his private doctors on board, landed unexpectedly at the Damascus International Airport on some night between 13 and 17 February. The paper notes these doctors were summoned to the Syrian capital to provide medical treatment to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, whose health had deteriorated since the recent Islamic summit in Kuwait.

Al-Tali'ah pointed out that special measures were taken at the Damascus airport that night to prevent travelers and airport employees from learning the identities of the passengers on what the paper termed the flying Saudi hospital.

Lebanese Presidential Envoy Meets Khaddam

JN021322 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Presistent efforts are continuing to entrench the security situation in West Beirut, achieve inter-Lebanese reconciliation, and end the ordeal.

After the leaders of the Islamic and national ranks had agreed to unify stands toward the political reform plan as a result of the intensive contacts held in Damascus during the past 2 days, Eng Hani Salam, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's envoy, continued his contacts and consultations for the 3d consecutive day in a positive atmosphere, calling for optimism and hope regarding the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese in general. Engineer Salam, who held talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Salim al-Huss yesterday and later with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' on the Lebanese president's plan, met with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for 2 hours this morning. Salam is still continuing his efforts in Damascus.

Observers believe the success of the new security plan has reflected positively on the tangible progress of political contacts. The negotiating Lebanese presidential delegation is expected to return to Damascus after Engineer Salam briefs President Amin al-Jumayyil on the outcome of his current mission. Observers also believe the seriousness displayed by all Lebanese factions in Lebanon and their strong desire to resolve the crisis would expedite a solution. The eighth round of talks the Lebanese presidential delegation will hold with the Syrian officials in Damascus may be the last before a Syrian-Lebanese summit is held.

On the level of the so-called camps war, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi, Arab League assistant secretary general, who was received yesterday by Vice President Khaddam. The talks dealt with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. Al-Ibrahimi praised the Syrian efforts and the Syrian observers' role in securing the entry of supplies into these camps. The Syrian foreign minister stressed Syria will continue to extend every possible assistance in this regard.

The Syrian forces had supervised the entry of supplies into the Beirut camps during the past 4 days.

'Positive' Talks With Lebanese Officials Viewed

JN021505 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the meetings held in Damascus between Lebanese and Syrian officials reached positive results regarding the development of the situation in Lebanon and spheres of national solution in this Arab country, plagued for more than a decade with small and large bloody, costly disputes that are being used to serve purposes not in the interest of the Lebanese homeland and citizen. The Lebanese officials expressed great appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad's decision to respond to their request for military support to restore security, calm, and a normal life to West Beirut, and to end the abnormal situation that developed there and threatened to make the situation reach a state of near collapse and suicide. There has been an insistence on the need to maintain what has been achieved and to follow up future steps.

During the meetings held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office, the Lebanese officials participating in the meeting agreed on the principles they deem necessary for national accord in Lebanon. These principles became common among them and an adopted basis for the required, necessary national dialogue, which has become possible after the horizons opened by the firm, positive Syrian initiative in West Beirut. When the Lebanese officials conveyed to Syria the Lebanese citizens' thanks for Syria's achievements in West Beirut, they in fact conveyed the general feeling that has been developed by every Lebanese citizen concerned about Lebanon and its existence, survival, the unity of its territory and people, and the coexistence of its sons. Such a citizen can only be satisfied with what Syrian assistance has achieved, grateful for what Syria has extended, and thankful for the domains opened by Syrian assistance for the indispensable national Lebanese dialogue, given that it is the best means to reach a national solution which reconciles the interests of all factions which make up Lebanese society. The effect of the security measures, in whose implementation Syria assisted in West Beirut under the supervision of the Lebanese legitimacy and the participation of the legitimate regular forces, was not only reflected in the security situation in West Beirut in particular, and in very wide areas in Lebanon in general, and in the general political climate in Lebanon, but also in the economic situation and the Lebanese citizen's daily life. The improving price of the Lebanese pound is a tangible indication of the general climate created by the Syrian initiative in West Beirut. What has begun in West Beirut is final and irrevocable. It must continue and develop in the interest of the Lebanese citizen and homeland, the future of Lebanon, and the coexistence of its sons under a political system they accept and that guarantees them justice, equality, and the bases for cooperation to build a common future and destiny for all Lebanese.

The ground established following Syrian assistance for Lebanon must be expanded and must lead to the initiation of a serious national dialogue among the Lebanese sides to turn over the chapter of the abnormal situation in Lebanon and its results, and to agree on a national solution that guarantees Lebanon's independence, the unity of its territory and people, its Arab affiliation, and brotherly relations with its twin sister Syria; pools all Lebanese efforts to liberate Lebanese national soil from the Israeli occupation; and keeps Lebanon away from the destructive imperialist exploitation of the Lebanese situation. Syria, whose national decision is standing beside Lebanon, will be beside the national dialogue, beside all those calling for national accord, and beside all those seeking to reach a national solution and implement this solution.

Talas Addresses Academy Graduates 26 February

JN270819 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of President Hafiz al- Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, the graduation of a new group of officers from various services was celebrated at the Higher Military Academy today. The officers had completed courses on various practical and theoretical subjects and military culture. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense, attended the graduation ceremony on the president's behalf. General 'Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; Brigadier General Muhammad Tariq al-Khadra', chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army; and officers from the Armed Forces General Command and Army formations also attended. On Gen Talas' arrival at the academy, he was received by the major general commander of the training staff and the major general director of the Higher Military Academy. Gen Talas then inspected a guard of honor while an Army music band played the Syria Arab anthem. [passage omitted]

The academy director thanked the leadership for its unlimited support and constant efforts to raise the academy's standard of training out of its concern that those studying at the academy benefit and gain experience. The director of the academy pledged to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad to continue the serious, constructive work contributing to the achievement of a combat preparedness capable of meeting the requirements of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy. Amid a storm of applause and chants for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, the comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Gen Mustafa Talas delivered a speech in which he said: I am proud and honored to represent comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad in sponsoring this ceremony for the graduation of a new group from the Higher Military Academy, and to convey to you the greetings of the leader of our march and his wishes for success in discharging your national and pan-Arab duties. Gen Talas continued: It is a happy occasion that this celebration occurs at a time when the masses of our people and our Armed Forces are preparing for the 24th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution carried out by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under whose leadership many accomplishments were achieved on various levels.

In his speech, Gen Talas referred to the causes of the current fierce onslaught againt Syria, saying such an onslaught is a result of Syria's adherence to its national and pan-Arab principles, its anxiousness to safeguard Arab rights, and its continued stubborn struggle against the attempts to impose hegemony and capitulation on the Arab nation by imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary circles. Gen Talas then explained the dimensions of the rabid media campaign that paralleled the escalation of the fever of flagrant threats made by U.S. officials and the leaders of the Zionist military establishment against our steadfast country. He noted the great concentration of U.S. vessels in the eastern Mediterranean and the visit by several U.S. warships to Israeli ports, and the Israeli enemy leaders welcoming of any U.S. military action against Syria and Lebanese nationalist forces. He emphasized Hafiz al-Asad's Syria will respond to any aggression as appropriate, as we have done in the past.

Gen Talas added: Such a persistence in aggressive arrogance and transgression against the dignity of the Arab nation would not have been so great if it had not been for the disarray and divisions created by the traitors of the Arab nation and the agents of Washington and Tel Aviv, and the capitulatory steps brought about by the traitorous Camp David accords against the national cause. The Arab nation has reaped some of the results of the Camp David accords in the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon. The recent sedition in West Beirut is an ugly example. However, Al-Asad's Syria, in harmony with its firm national and principled stands and out of its commitment to pan-Arab causes, hastened to respond to the appeals by the Lebanese brothers to end the sedition and to restore security and stability to fraternal Lebanon, thus foiling all of the suspect quarters and surrogate forces tied to imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary circles that are trying hard to sabotage the Lebanese national alliance and to reap Lebanon as a bleeding wound in the Arab body and a burning hotbed of tension to preoccupy Syria and distract it from resisting hostile plots.

Gen Talas asserted that President Hafiz Al-Asad's important national and pan-Arab decision to send some of our Armed Forces to West Beirut was to save Lebanon from its ordeal and in response to the desire and insistence of the masses of the fraternal Lebanese people. Undoubtedly such a national, pan-Arab, and decisive stand will not be to the liking of the hostile forces that sought to launch a campaign of suspicion and incitement, claiming the entry of the Syrian forces into Beirut is unconstitutional. Lebanese officials have replied to such false claims and rabid campaigns by saying the presence of the Syrian forces in Beirut is a national [qawmi] duty to assist Lebanon in overcoming its ordeal.

Gen Talas added: We in Syria will not pay attention to 'Arafat's bragging, the lies of the surrogate regimes, and the cries of the Lebanese Forces echoed by hostile media. It suffices that events and stands have demonstrated that by its sacrifices and firm stands Syria is above such trivialities and above being harmed by agents and enemies. This is demonstrated by Syria's initiatives, particularly the latest of such initiatives that was welcomed and met with satisfaction on both the Arab and international levels. It thus became clear to all observers that Syria tackles any Arab issue with an honest and pan-Arab approach divorced from the narrow local interests advocated by the charlatan of the Palestinian cause and his deviate clique who kindled the so-called camps war and shed crocodile tears for Palestinian blood. They pretend to be zealous and concerned for the people's principal cause and capabilities to mask their traitorous stands and clear capitulatory line. They kindled the fire of sedition among brothers and directed their guns at the Lebanese national resistance instead of directing them against the Zionist enemy.

Gen Talas viewed the Iraq-Iran war, which has harmed the Arab struggle and dissipated the resources of our Army and people in Iraq.

At the end of the meeting Gen Talas, the representative of the commander in chief, distributed certificates to the officers who distinguished themselves in the course. The academy's administration presented a gift to Gen Talas.

Gen Talas and his colleagues were accorded a warm farewell.

Minister of Information Receives PRAVDA Official

JN020736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Minister of Information Yasin Rajjuh has received Pavel Demchenko, deputy editor in chief and head of the developing and western nations sections in *Pravda*. Present at the meeting was Comrade Turki Saqr, general manager of *Al-Ba'th* newspaper. They discussed media cooperation between Syria and the USSR and the role of media organs in fostering this cooperation and confronting tendentious Zionist and imperialist campaigns, as well as exposing their intrigues and tactics hostile to the world liberation movement.

The minister emphasized Syria, led by President Hafiz al-Asad and supported by our friends in the socialist bloc led by the friendly Soviet Union, will continue its triumphant march to liberate the occupied Arab land and recover the Palestinian people's rights, and build the society of progress and socialism.

For his part, Demchenko commended the progress made in Syria under the leadership of the struggler President Hafiz al-Asad and Syria's principled and constant positions. He noted the significant role played by Syria in restoring calm and security to West Beirut and its effort on behalf of safeguarding the Lebanese national unity and territorial integrity.

Correction to Conclusion of Joint Lebanese Talks

The following correction pertains to the item published under the subhead "Talks Conclude", under the headline "Reportage on Meetings With Lebanese Officials," in the 2 March Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, page H 2:

The sourceline of the item should read: Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Mar (changing name of source)

Soviet Diplomat Sees Summit as Step Toward Ties

TA030602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] For the first time the Soviets are signaling their willingness to take part in an international conference and are seeking to placate those Israeli skeptics who are apprehensive about the danger entailed in their participation. A few days ago, an Israeli personality conferred with a senior Soviet diplomat in New York who enumerated the Soviet Union's conditions for its participation in an international conference. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports on the meeting:

The Soviet diplomat explained to his Israeli interlocutor Israel's agreement to include the Soviet Union in the political process within the framework of the international conference would largely facilitate the dialogue between the Soviet Union and Israel. The Soviet diplomat's remarks indicate Moscow needs real remuneration in exchange for its willingness to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, because it must preserve its status among the Arab countries in the Middle East. In can be inferred from this that the Soviet Union is very interested in taking part in the political process in our region, but it is seeking a positive signal from Israel before it announces the renewal of diplomatic relations.

One must bear in mind that even those who do not take a hard-line position — Shim'on Peres and those who support an international conference — have made the participation of the Soviet Union in a conference conditional on the renewal of relations and on the opening of the Soviet Union's gates to Jewish emigration.

In the meeting held in New York a few days ago, the Soviet diplomat reiterated the request made in the Helsinki meeting to allow a Soviet consular delegation to visit Israel.

To sum up, the Soviets are active and emitting positive signals in the political sphere in our region, although they do not forget to mention the cost of their participation. In any event, the contacts continue to expand and an increasing number of Israeli personalities are being invited to meet their Soviet counterparts — a fact which definitely shows a change in Moscow's policy.

Meeting Confirmed

TA030721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The Soviet Union says that Israel's agreement to its participation in an international conference would facilitate the resumption of relations between the two countries. These remarks were made by a Soviet diplomat to an Israeli personality.

This morning the Prime Minister's Office confirmed that such a talk had taken place. Officials in the Prime Minister's Office say Moscow is trying to convince Israel of the need for an international conference because such a conference would enable the Soviet Union to increase its involvement in Middle East affairs.

USSR May Allow Jews To Fly Directly to Israel

TA221114 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 Feb 87 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Ze'ev Ofiri, and Geneva-based correspondent Yosef Alperin]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union is displaying willingness to accept a special arrangement according to which Jews who are permitted to leave will fly directly to Israel via Europe, without a stopover in Vienna. Discussed during contacts between the American billionaire Armand Hammer and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman and the Soviets was the disappearance of those Jews leaving the Soviet Union; that is, those who instead of going to Israel as specified in their visas continue on to the United States after a stay at the Vienna waystation.

The Soviets are displeased with this phenomenon, and are showing signs they are prepared in principle to do away with the waystation in Vienna. [passage omitted]

More on International Summit Convocation Debate

Shamir 'Firm' in Opposition

TA021238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is firm in his opposition to an international conference, which in his opinion would make peace more difficult to attain. The prime minister was speaking to high school students in Jerusalem. The prime minister believes despite the differences of opinion, the unity government should continue. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports from Bet Agron in Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] The prime minister is firm in his opposition to an international conference. The PRC and the Soviet Union cannot discuss our future. Those who say this international conference would only serve as an opening are deluding themselves and others, Mr Shamir said. The Soviet Union intends to discuss and decide on a solution to the Middle East conflict.

[Shamir] We claim that peace cannot emerge from such a conference. There would be many speeches there and wide media coverage, but instead of negotiations there would be a worsening of the situation. Peace will not emerge from it.

[Ben-'Ami] The only solution, according to Shamir is to continue the Camp David process. Direct negotiations between Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el must be resumed. We must achieve autonomy as specified in the Camp David accords because that is the only way a solution can be reached. An international conference would only make peace more difficult toto attain and would radicalize the positions of the parties. It is inconceivable the foreign minister should conduct a policy unacceptable to the entire government or the majority of the government. Nevertheless, Shamir said, he is not complaining about the foreign minister's trip to Egypt; meetings with the Egyptian foreign minister are natural.

Mr Shamir was also asked about the government's ability to function in light of the differences of opinion between him and the vice prime minister. We knew there could be crises, he said, and therefore we formulated political guidelines upon which all activity must solely be based.

[Shamir] I must say the amount of agreement between the two parties is much greater than the number of differences. This applies to matters as they stand today. I am saying the State of Israel still needs the national unity government. If we had to dissolve this government today and hold early elections, we might cause very serious damage to our economy and return within a very short period to inflation and all this entails.

[Ben-'Ami] If someone believes his views are important to such a degree that there is no point in preserving the government any longer, he can bring about its dissolution by resigning and declaring early elections. I, concluded Mr Shamir, believe this government must continue to function. [end recording]

Shamir To Mount Campaign

TA021417 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 87
pp 1, 9

[Report by Menahem Rahat, Refa'el Mann, and Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The prime minister and the Likud ministers will soon launch a wide-scale information campaign in Israel and in the United States in a bid to portray the dangers they believe are inherent in an international conference. A senior Likud source has said "the international campaign" against the conference is intended to explain that this proposal conflicts with Israeli and U.S. interests. The idea behind this move is also to deter various world elements from lending their hand to convening such a conference, once they realize it has no chance due to the opposition of half of Israel's Cabinet members, and the prime minister, to it.

On the other hand, sources in the foreign minister's office believe that international efforts to promote the ideas that were discussed in the Cairo summit will continue for the next few days. The United States and Jordan will be briefed on the Cairo deliberations and an effort will be made to narrow the gap on the points of disagreement on the conference and the Palestinian representation in it.

A senior government source said last night yesterday's cabinet session could create an unprecedented situation of "chaos" in the sphere of the peace policy. "In a normal government, such a dispute would have been resolved, but here each side is afraid of raising the subject for a vote for fear of losing, and meanwhile each side is pulling in a different direction."

The personal rift between Shamir and Peres was manifest not only in the sharp verbal exchanges between them during the cabinet session yesterday, but also in the fact that the two have not met since the foreign minister's return from Cairo. Their aides have confirmed their personal relations have deteriorated to an unprecedented low. [passage omitted]

Peres: No Change in PLO Policy

TA021911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres says he does not foresee the possibility of the PLO accepting UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Therefore, the possibility of agreeing to sit down with the PLO remains clearly academic. Peres was speaking at the Circassian village of Kafr Qasim. Vivien Royston reports:

[Begin recording] [Royston] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the PLO is incapable of reaching a decision regarding recognition of the United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, as the Jordanians found out the hard way:

[Peres] Let's forget or let's put aside for the moment the Israeli position. Take the Jordanian position. They tried to negotiate with the PLO over a year's time. They went a very long way to reach an agreement with them, to discover that the PLO is incapable of making a decision.

[Royston] Peres maintains that just by asking what his stand would be in itself implies a nonexisting possibility:

[Peres] By you asking me what will happen if the PLO will decide, in my judgment, and unconsciously probably, you paint a picture that doesn't exist. The PLO is incapable of making a decision, and I am not ready to participate in the attempt to color the PLO as a decisionmaking body.

[Royston] On the ground of subjudice Foreign Minister Peres refused to make any comments on accused spy Pollard's allegations that the upper Israeli echelons were well aware of what he, Pollard, was doing. In a reference to the United States' objection to Colonel Avi'am Sela's appointment to a senior posting, Peres accedes America's interests but views the whole incident as unfortunate, but one which Israel must overcome. [end recording]

Egyptian Leadership Said 'Split' Over Communique

TA021358 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Mar 87
pp 1, 9

[Report by Shefi Gabay]

[Text] The Egyptian leadership is also split on the text of the joint communique issued on Friday at the end of Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. This was learned by *Ma'ariv* yesterday from senior political sources.

The leader of the camp that objects to the joint communique is Usamah al-Baz, the president's political adviser, who is known to be the head of the PLO desk in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. His absence last week from the "Cairo talks", compared to his vigorous participation in the "Alexandria talks" last September, was remarkable.

The Al-Baz camp regards the text of the communique as a sophisticated Israeli attempt to appease Peres' opponents in Israel at the expense of the PLO, "the Palestinian people's sole representative." According to that camp, any joint communique that follows Egyptian-Israeli meetings must include the PLO, and no wordgames should be played on the Palestinian issue.

It seems that the semi-official daily *Al-Ahram* sides with the opponents. For 2 days now the paper has taken issue with the satisfaction felt in the Egyptian Administration over the content of the joint statement. Yesterday's main article expressed great pessimism regarding the possibility that an international peace conference could be held, maintaining that the text of the communique is very vague on the representation of the Palestinians. Nor does the paper believe such a conference could be held this year.

The other camp among the Egyptian leadership, which supports the joint communique, is called the "Camp of the Al-Sadat Wing Supporters" and is led by former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, who is known as one of the architects of peace. He believes that whatever you can get out of the Israelis on the Palestinian issue is a blessing and that the international conference will start rolling of its own accord and will decide which way things will go.

Direct Dialing to Egypt Takes Effect 2 March

TA021158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The direct telephone line to Egypt was put into operation today. The area code is 0020. The Bezeq telephone company is using its underwater cables for this purpose. The cost is 3.64 shekels per minute, excluding the value-added tax.

Peres: Syrian Presence in Lebanon 'Mistake'

TA021833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said Syria is pinching itself on the cheeks to regain some color. In a talk with correspondents during a visit to the lower Galilee area Mr Peres made remarks on Syria, Alignment-Likud tension, and other issues. Our correspondent Haviva Roger reports:

[Begin recording][Roger] Syria has already been in Lebanon and withdrew from it with great losses, Shim'on Peres said. He added he does not see what it can do there now:

[Peres] I think the Syrians are making a mistake by entering into Lebanon, a great mistake. Those who have an army and who rely on the army carry out too many military operations.

[Roger] Regarding the sharp attacks on him by Likud politicians Shim'on Peres said he sees them as the greatest danger to the existence of the national unity government:

[Peres] Such a negative, slanderous atmosphere is perhaps the thing which endangers the national unity government more than anything, and I am surprised by this slander campaign. I will have no part in this. However, when I was prime minister I took care that I, myself, and my colleagues did not carry on in a style which might create a crisis. There is no doubt that what is happening now is that they have started election campaigning even before elections have been decided upon. [end recording]

Regarding the Avi'am Sela' incident Mr Peres said it is an unfortunate incident which we did not choose. However, we must overcome it.

Press Views U.S. Demand on Sela' Promotion

TA020956 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 2 Mar 87

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Hadashot* writes that Yitzhaq Rabin is not exempt from bearing responsibility for the entire Pollard affair and its repercussions. He now has to deal with the Americans, as he cannot ignore the reason for their demand that Avi'am Sela's promotion be held up and his rank frozen. According to *Hadashot*, Minister Rabin must bear full responsibility, must try to keep the damage to Sela' and the Air Force to a minimum, and must talk with the Americans.

Ma'ariv says Israel is now trying to find a way to promote Colonel Sela' without angering Washington. Israel has to decide whether to disregard the Americans and pay the price, or to pay the price for Pollard's doings and disregard his operators.

Further Comments

TA021335 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
2 Mar 87 p 2

[Editorial: "There is Another Side to the Coin, Too"]

[Text] The intervention of the charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv with the defense minister to prevent the promotion of Air Force Colonel Avi'am Sela' is unprecedented in Israeli-U.S. relations and our first natural reaction to it is: "Chutzpah!"

The fact that the United States provides a large part of our Air Force's budget cannot allay our anger, but quite the opposite: "Are they trying to show who the real boss is here?"

The anger and humiliation are justified, but there is also another side to the coin. There was an Israeli espionage affair in the United States and the trial of its main protagonist, Jonathan Pollard, is currently underway. Although it has admitted the facts about the espionage, the Israeli Government argues that it had not ordered nor even knew about it and that this was "the private initiative" of several Israeli representatives in the United States who violated their standing orders.

According to the testimony heard in the U.S. court, Avi'am Sela' was one of the Israeli representatives who recruited Pollard and was his control. There seems to be a measure of justice in the argument that his promotion, so shortly after the affair was disclosed, is an act of solidarity of the Israeli Government with the deeds attributed to him and a slap in the face of the United states.

Continuing Controversy Over Lavi Project

Zakheim Says Lavi 'Inferior'

TA261603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said the Lavi project and the development of this aircraft constitute part of Israel's overall strength, the aim of which is to widen the gap between Israel and the enemy. It is true there are alternatives to the Lavi, but this is a national project with advantages beyond the military aspect.

Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that with these statements, made during a Tel Aviv luncheon hosted by the U.S.-Israel Chamber of Commerce, the chief of staff was commenting on statements made by Dov Zakheim against the Lavi project.

A senior defense establishment source has said the damage Dov Zakheim has caused Israel exceeds the damage he is doing the Lavi project. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that according to the source, Dr Zakheim is trying to under-mine Israel's credibility in the eyes of Congress, implying Israel is not making proper use of U.S. aid. The source added that even officials in more senior positions than Zakheim do not dare to do what he is doing.

Other defense establishment sources said Zakheim's testimony before Congress that the Lavi is an inferior aircraft is strange because in a report Zakheim himself wrote, he noted the Lavi's performance exceeds all its alternatives.

Some 'Compliments' in Zakheim Report

TA271156 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Feb 87 p 3

[Report by Dan Arkin, Yosef Walter, and David Zohar]

[Excerpt] "Generally speaking, the Lavi aircraft's performance is superior to that of all the U.S. aircraft in carrying out ground-to-air missions, although it has not always shown itself to be superior to its U.S. equivalents in air-to-air missions. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show that none of the aircraft (the U.S. alternatives —D.A.) have identical characteristics nor can they produce the same performance and maneuverability capability as the Lavi. It seems the Lavi's greatest superiority is in its air-to-ground capability."

The above was not written by the director of the Israel Aircraft Industries; it was written by Dr Dov Zakheim in the official report he submitted to the Israeli Government — the "alternatives report" — and it includes many compliments to the Lavi.

This is the first time quotations are brought from Zakheim's report on the Lavi's characteristics as he sees them.

These compliments were what led to the great surprise in the defense establishment yesterday over Dr Zakheim's unrelenting testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee, in which he stated that the Lavi "is superior on paper, but inferior in actual fact."

In reaction to this, the defense establishment cited further from the report signed by Dr Zakheim: The Lavi is capable of range-load performance (number of bombs per distance) which is 50-percent higher than the F-16's or the F-18's, to give but one example. The Lavi is "somewhat preferable" to those aircraft, which are the U.S. Air Force's spearhead. Below are additional excerpts of the Zakheim report:

"The Lavi's main characteristics are: superb performance achieved thanks to its low weight (due to aircraft components made of amalgamated [merukavim] material); it has a most advanced human engineering system aimed at obtaining low workload for the pilot; it has computerized digital microelectronic systems, including warning and self-defense capabilities that are the most advanced of their kind; sophisticated weapons systems; high credibility and reliability; survivability capability; excellent maintenance capability." All this, as we said, is included in Zakheim's report.

In response to Dr Dov Zakheim's testimony, members of the defense establishment are saying that from the moment the Lavi took off and because it has so far accomplished 14 test flights, it is no longer merely an "aircraft on paper" but "an aircraft that actually flies." The range of testing carried out so far has shown the aircraft stands up well to the technical specifications laid down for it by the Air Force. In those 14 test flights, some of the Lavi's systems have even shown themselves to be better than originally thought.

Sources in the defense establishment said yesterday there is no longer any doubt that Dr Zakheim's idea of offering Israel alternatives has failed, since there is now no longer any chance that his alternatives will be acceptable to Israel, no matter what the cabinet decides to do with the Lavi project. He has, therefore, now decided to threaten Israel with horror-filled prophecies of doom, predicting the end of Israel and its loss of military prowess.

Senior security sources said yesterday Dov Zakheim's remarks on the Lavi project are full of arrogance and bragging, stated by an official who knows nothing about defense matters, who was probably blinded by the power he holds, presuming to express an opinion when bigger and better men than he were careful not to state a definitive opinion. [passage omitted]

Zakheim Explains Views

TA281214 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0905 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Telephone interview in English with U.S. Assistant Under Secretary Dr Dov Zakheim by program moderator Yosi 'Abadi; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] ['Abadi] Dr Zakheim, you were quoted as if you said in Washington that Israel endangers its military superiority and its chances to win the next war because of the Lavi. Is it true?

[Zakheim] Well, I guess that is not entirely correct and it is important to understand the context. I was asked, I believe, by

Congressman Torrecelli whether or not I agreed that wars are won on the ground, which of course is a truism; wars are won on the ground. And he then expressed his concern that Israel's ability to maintain its qualitative superiority in land warfare, and then asked me whether I felt the Lavi had some impact on that. I answered that obviously given the budget constraints imposed by the limitations of military assistance to Israel, and given the rather high cost of Lavi even if one simply went with GAO [General Accounting Office] estimates which of course we believe are still somewhat low, that obviously there would be trade-offs, and those trade-offs or choices could involve land forces' equipment or readiness or both, and to the extent that they did, they would indeed risk or create a greater risk of Israel's ability to win the next war, particularly so as the Lavi is a long-term project and therefore would consume high levels of resources for the remainder of this century.

['Abadi] So, generally speaking, you think that the Lavi project endangers Israel and is lowering its chances to win the next war?

[Zakheim] Well, I think that, naturally, the particular trade-offs that might be made would be made by Israel, and I am quite certain that Israel would make every effort to minimize the risk that those trade-offs would indeed hurt its ability to win the next war. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the trade-offs is probably far greater than many people in Israel realize and, therefore, to the extent that those trade-offs eat deeply into other programs, it is very difficult not to recognize the risk that that imposes on Israel's ability to win the next war.

['Abadi] Do you take into consideration the effect of the Lavi project on the Israeli military industry?

[Zakheim] Oh yes, absolutely. In fact, it is precisely because we recognize the importance of keeping Israel's industrial base strong that all of the alternatives that the U.S. Executive Branch put forward to Israel include significant levels of employment on high technology efforts related to aircraft. Now, in addition to that, the resources that might be freed up as a result of choosing those alternatives — all of which, by the way, come below $550 million, which is the target that the minister of defense has set for the Lavi, as opposed to the Lavi itself which, by all American estimates, comes well above $550 million — the resources that would be freed up as a result of going with any of the alternatives would in and of themselves allow for additional technology development and maximum employment of the Israeli industrial base.

['Abadi] But as you stated in your report that was given here in Israel, the alternatives are less good than the Lavi.

[Zakheim] Well, what I said in Israel and what the report says is that on paper, comparing what is projected for a Lavi with what is the actual capability of our operational aircraft, the Lavi is better in a significant set of categories, although not in all of them. What I also pointed out in Israel, and what I believe is the case, is that as a result of development, historically planes tend to get heavier. That already is the case with the Lavi, and is likely to become even more so. And as a plane becomes heavier it tends to lose its capability in a variety of areas. So that in practice, our belief — and I think this is the consensus on the American side — is that it is most unlikely that the Lavi will, when it becomes, if it becomes operational, be superior at all to the alternatives that have been suggested.

['Abadi] Mr 'Eyni, the head of the Lavi project, said that you are a good Jew but you are causing great damage to Israel.

[Zakheim] Well, everyone is entitled to whatever opinion they wish. I just said before one makes a judgement about that I would suggest reading the actual text of the testimony.

['Abadi] Dr Zakheim, thank you very much.

[Zakheim] Thank you, too.

General Staff: Drop Lavi

TA030736 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] The IDF's General Staff has recommended that Israel drop the Lavi programme, acquiring additional F-16cs instead, and use the remaining funds for other development and procurement projects, very well-placed sources told *The Jerusalem Post.*

The proposals are now being studied by aides to Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, who are also completing an examination of the various alternatives presented by the Pentagon's deputy under secretary for planning and resources, Dov Zakheim. They include proposals for building F-16s here, buying F-15s, Harriers or F-18s.

None of these alternatives is likely to be accepted and the general staff's proposal is that Israel acquire more F-16cs, the type delivered last month. Those planes, superior to the F-16a and twin seater F-16bs already in the Israel Air Force, are to be equipped with Israeli computer systems.

Technically, the letter detailing the general staff's proposal was signed by the Deputy Chief of General Staff Aluf [Major General] Amir Drori — and a Defence Ministry aide yesterday talked about "Drori's proposal." But it was signed with the general's consent, *The Post* was told. [passage omitted]

1 Killed, 1 Wounded by IDF Patrol in Nabulus

TA021452 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1445 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] A youth from Nabulus was shot and killed and another was wounded by IDF soldiers after the two refused orders of an IDF patrol passing through the center of the city. The force ordered the youths to halt, but they started to run. The patrol followed the regulations on detaining a suspect, but in the process one youth was killed and another was wounded and taken to the Rafidiyah Hospital in Nabulus. A third youth escaped.

Egyptian Activities at OAU Session Detailed

Submits Report on RSA

NC271556 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Egypt submitted a report to the OAU ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa today on the latest developments in the situation in South Africa and on efforts being exerted to impose mandatory sanctions on the racist regime there.

Dr Butrus Ghali, head of the Egyptian delegation to the conference, has stressed the need for coordinated African efforts to persuade more countries to impose sanctions against the racist regime. He also noted Egypt's support for the decisions issued by the international conference on sanctions against Pretoria, which was held in Paris last year and attended by Egypt.

Ambassador Ahmad Hajjaj, head of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, has announced that Egypt will contribute to the fund for solidarity with Africa's Frontline States, which was created by the Nonaligned Movement in its last meeting in Harare. He added that Egypt will provide assistance to the Frontline States, noting that the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with Africa has financed the dispatch of 200 Egyptian experts to these states in recent years to provide assistance in their development projects. Egypt has also received a number of African cadres for training in various Egyptian production sectors, he added.

Ghali Addresses Session

NC272150 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Egypt has expressed its appreciation of the African states' continued support for the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and their right to self-determination, waged under the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat. This came in a speech read by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the Egyptian delegation to the OAU Ministerial Council, in its evening session.

Dr Ghali said that some progress has been made on the Palestinian issue, demonstrated by the need for an international peace conference on the Middle East. He pointed out that the United States is now less opposed to the idea of such a conference, while the EC recently expressed its support for the convocation of the international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations. He also noted the contacts between Jordan and the PLO following King Husayn's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat during the Islamic conference in Kuwait.

Minister Ghali called on the members of the ministerial council, in its current meeting, to condemn the barbaric acts to which the residents of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected and to call for an end to the siege imposed on the camps. He proposed the establishment of a ministerial committee comprising representatives from some African states to provide assistance in this respect. This committee would be similar to the committee deriving from the nonaligned conference, which is expected to meet next month.

The OAU Ministerial Council will hold its final session tomorrow, when its recommendations are expected to be announced.

Requests Terrorism Conference

NC281339 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the OAU Ministerial Council agreed to Egypt's request to place the issue of an international conference to combat international terrorism on the council's agenda in a bid to adopt a clear-cut African position on the deteriorating phenomenon of terrorism. This request is in line with President Husni Mubarak's proposal in a speech to the European Parliament in January of last year, calling on the international community to hold a conference to discuss the issue of international terrorism and means to confront it. [passage omitted]

Calls for Revival of Cooperation

NC282005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has called for forming a committee of statesmen to discuss the crisis facing Arab-African cooperation since the convocation of the first Arab-African summit in Cairo 10 years ago.

In his speech today before the OAU Ministerial Council's session on the issue of Arab-African cooperation, Dr Ghali called for the need to find new ways of reviving this cooperation and to confront the obstacles impeding its progress with the necessary frankness and determination.

Further Reportage on OAU Ministerial Session

Algeria's Ibrahimi Addresses Session

LD281218 Algiers APS in English 1027 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28/2/87 (APS) — Speaking at the 45th session of the OAU Council of Ministers being held in Addis Ababa, foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi declared that the Pretoria racist regime is stubbornly refusing to take into consideration the legitimate claims of the people of South Africa which is stepping up the struggle under the banner of ANC.

Pretoria's repressive machine is becoming more sophisticated and more merciless every day.

This fierce repression will but strengthen the South African people's determination to continue its struggle Mr Taleb said pointing out that Pretoria's direct and indirect aggressions against its neighbour countries will not weaken the resolve of the latter to assist ANC and SWAPO in their just struggle.

We believe that the arrogant and stubborn attitude of the apartheid regime is fostered by the complacency on the part of certain governments this has been evidenced, if need be by the recent meeting of the UN Security Council where some governments stood out against sanctions.

"We have never believed that apartheid could be reformed. The only solution is to root it out completely and definitely,"the Algerian minister said.

Africa has taken permanent action toward the international community to get it to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, the minister concluded.

U.S., UK, FRG Condemned

EA282057 Dakar PANA in English 1612 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb — The 45th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers has strongly condemned the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany for opposing sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime. In a resolution adopted at the end of their meeting, begun Monday in Addis Ababa, the foreign ministers described the intransigence of the three countries in protecting the racist regime as "an act of hostility against member-states of the OAU."

It should be recalled that on 19th February, the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany vetoed at the UN Security Council a resolution on the imposition of global and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The ministers commended the (?two) members of the Security Council who voted in favour of the resolution and countries which have on their own adopted sanctions against South Africa. The ministers also launched an appeal in favour of eradicating apartheid, a task which requires the increased support of the international community for the adoption of global and mandatory sanctions and for the intensification of the armed struggle.

LIBYA

JANA Reports Libyan C-130 Lands in Egypt

LD030725 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Mar (JANA) — JANA has learned that a Libyan Arab plane C-130 type has made an emergency landing on Egyptian territory as a result of bad weather.

JANA sources have stated that if the plane is not returned, the Egyptian authorities will have seized it, and no other justification can be believed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech at General People's Congress

LD021404 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1258 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, at 2 March session of the Sabha General People's Congress — live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers: First of all we thank the delegations which have come from all over the world to participate with us and to commemorate with us the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the state of the masses, the Jamahiriyah. [applause] I also congratulate the Libyans whose long and bitter struggle, through generations, was crowned with the excellent and final victory of the establishment of the Jamahiriyah, that is, the state of the masses. It means that the Libyan masses have established a state in which no other power is in conflict with the masses. Only the masses, on Libyan soil, have responsibility for all the affairs of the state which has become a state of the masses. It is an excellent, historic, and great victory for people who were subjected to invasion, to aggression, to persecution and destitution, mass detention and mass executions from the time of the Romans in the 4th century BC; they were set up by the Vandals, the barbaric people of Europe, the destroyers of North Africa and the enemies of civilization; they were set up by knights of St John — who came from Rhodes, in fact, and were wrongly attributed to Malta as they are called the knights of Malta. But Malta was a victim of the knights of St John like Libya, because the pope gave Malta and Tripoli as a present to these pirates who made Malta a base which they stepped on with their hostile feet and turned into a base for piracy against North Africa.

These people have been subjected to all kinds of invasion, coercion, and hate meted out, regrettably by Europe. After the Romans, the Vandals, and the knights of St John, these people were the target of Spanish invasion and were subjected to ugly devastation beyond description by Spanish imperialism. Then came Byzantine imperialism and invasion, and in modern times came Italian imperialism which set up scaffolds everywhere and extermination camps in vast areas of the Libyan territory and which moved thousands of Libyans to Italy. To this day we do not know what happened to them, their children, and grandchildren. We still demand to know the tragic end of thousands of Libyans and even to know where they are buried. Then they were a target for American imperialism which repeated its earlier attempts in the 18th century. These attempts failed when the United States tried to occupy the Libyan coast. During the treasonous, reactionary, and subservient reign of the monarchy, which was destroyed by the revolution on 1 September 1969 [applause], the United States managed to reach Libyan territory and build five bases there which were demolished after the revolution. It is still trying to return yet again and it will not hesitate to do so except for reasons beyond its control.

This people are still being subjected -- and quite recently -- to barbaric Atlanticist aggression by the superpowers that occupy permanent seats at the Security Council, by the Atlanticists who overlook the Atlantic Ocean from the north and who seem to be lagging behind modern man so that they are a species situated between monkeys and men.

The Atlanticists have no morals. They are extremely destructive to the future of mankind and human civilization. Regrettably, they possess a power that is capable of destroying the civilization that man has built with untiring efforts.

The Yankees have no morals; they have no conscience. They should not be treated as humans. They are a threat to the future of mankind. They will be using nuclear weapons in the future to destroy mankind. They are irrationally and carelessly siding with the racist, barbaric, and extremely savage Zionist camp whose tanks run over Arab families in the Middle East in their own homes and in civilian cars. The Yankees laugh because this barbaric act arouses their feelings, and accords with thier character -- vile Yankeeism.

These people are still being subjected to aggression and rancor. Yesterday they were subjected to it from the north and today it is subjected to it from the south. Now the forces of the United States and France get together to attack these people from the south after they failed to attack it from the north. Despite this tragic stage that the Libyan people have experienced as a victim of aggression — and the colonialists and transgressors believed that they had managed to control Libyan territory and this people — these people have been able to triumph and to set up a state of the masses. They are purposefully declaring challenges and their shining victory.

The authority which is established on Libyan soil is not a regime in the hands of a tool that might be subservient to some quarter or that might deviate or betray. If so, this would be an incomplete victory and an incomplete freedom. The emergence of the state of the masses is, however, a great declaration that the masses for whom the scaffolds were erected and for whom extermination camps were built and who have been persecuted throughout the ages and who have been successively invaded by Europe, have not been annihilated and their will has not been defeated. They have triumphed and established a people's authority.

I can say today that 10 years have passed since the people began to exercise power without middlemen or someone to act for them. I would like to say that what has happened in the last 10 years has been your resonsibility. What will result in the future from these 10 years also rests with you and will be through your own arrangement and planning. You — the people's congresses — the people who are in front of me here, the secretaries of the people's congresses and the people's committees, you are the people's congresses and all the Libyan people stand under your banner. The secretaries of the people's committees, the congresses, and the committees are the ones who are responsible for exercising power, political, economic, or administrative, and even military effectiveness.

This is because the Jamahiriyah requires the people to carry out the task of defense so, if there is any complacency or shortcoming in the defensive capability, it falls on the Libyan people. This is because they have declared that they will shoulder the responsibility of defending themselves, by themselves, without a regular army because a regular army is not part of the state of the masses. The masses, in their own state, are the ones who carry out all the tasks. They pledged in this place 10 years ago to defend freedom anywhere in the world.

It should be made clear that the masses are accountable for any positive or negative events that might have occurred in the last 10 years and any which might occur in the future. The people's congresses and and the people's committees are answerable for them.

There is no quarter we might thank or blame outside the people's congresses and the people's committees. Anyone who is looking for a quarter outside the people's congresses and the people's committees is ignorant, a fool, and stupid. He is illiterate from the political point of view. There are things I would have liked to do personally, but during the past 10 years I had neither the political nor the administrative power to issue a law or resolution. Even I sometimes cannot implement something because I need a resolution or a law. This is in the interest of the people. Any other quarter can then act in accordance with laws or measures so that we can blame it or thank it, even if there is some slackness from a people's committee, which is of the making of the people.

You are the ones who set up the people's committees. I do not know these new people's committees, I do not know the names or numbers of those who have become secretaries of the general people's committees or members of the General People's Congress; you are the ones who know them. Last night you nominated people I do not know, you submitted statements about them. There were those who wondered who they were, and those who answered that this one is called such-and-such, his age is such-and-such, his experience is such-and-such. Who knows them and accepts them? It is you. Therefore, these people are accountable to whom? They are accountable to this congress. These committees, of which you are secretaries, are accountable to the Basic People's Congresses.

I have followed a number of affirmations that this is in the Green Book, or this might contradict the Green Book, or this does not exist in the Green Book, or this is compatible with the Green Book. I wish to say that after 10 years of people's authority, you now understand what people's power is. It might be (?bad), it might be difficult, it might be nonbeneficial.

There is nothing in the Green Book that compels Libyans to set up people's authority of the masses. The Green Book does not talk about the Libyans at all. The word Libyan is not mentioned at all in it, nor are the words Arab, Muslim, or Christian. Are these words in the Green Book? They are not. The Green Book is like Al-Suyuti's book. Anyone wishing to do such-and-such a thing should take such-and-such medicine; anyone wishing to grow his hair should use such-and-such methods. If you want to do something, you do it; if you don't, you don't. One wishing to whiten his teeth should use coal and salt. That is what Al-Suyuti's book says, but that is not something compulsory that one has to do. It is not compulsory. Anyone, anywhere in the world wishing to use salt and coal, can do so, that is all [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]; it is simply a medical prescription from Al-Suyuti.

The Green Book is not about Libyans. It sums up the suffering and struggle for salvation by all people. If the struggle for power anywhere in the world is to end, power should go to all the people. Indeed, the struggle for power in Libya ended when all the people assumed power. The Green Book explains words uttered by people. They spoke of democracy [demokarasi] meaning the people in the chair. So democracy means the people occupying the chairs of power. If these chairs are not occupied by the people, then it is not democracy. It may be rule by a party, individual, class, sect, or tribe. There is naturally an evident worldwide fake democracy at present, but true democracy is the democracy of the people's congresses and people's committees. There can be no democracy without people's congresses. People's congresses and committees are everywhere. Anyone wishing to have democracy — which philosophers, intellectuals, and the whole world are talking about, looking and struggling for — should have the people in the chair — demokarasi, originally an Arabic word — meaning permanent occupation of the chairs of power by the people. It would not be democracy if the chairs are occupied by someone other than the people. You can call it what you like, but it would be false if the people are not in the chairs. [cheers]

That is people's power — rule of the people by the people. This might complicate decisions, waste time, exhaust people with daily meetings of people's congresses discussing every detail. Someone might, with some reason, say it has exhausted everyone because all the people are rulers and all the people are responsible. One might say: I do not want to take responsibility. Let someone else think for me and determine my fate because I would like to till the land or tend to my sheep's grazing. One could say: I have no time to exercise power and (?I cannot be of use) to the people's congress; so you come and rule and determine the country's fate. People used to know about their fate from the radio. A law or a decision that concerned the fate of the people, their food and drink, and their future: people would only hear about it from the radio without themselves having anything to do with it. You would be tried and executed in accordance with a law you had no part in drafting, a law you knew nothing about, not even those who drafted it.

Even the family is subjected to personal status laws, to marriages and divorces and relations of this kind; it is subjected to these laws on personal status but it did not make the laws, nor did it participate in their making or give its views on them or agree to them. They were made on their behalf. Now the Jamahiriyah says that it is the entire people that issues the laws which it observes, the decisions which it abides by. It is the people who decide its own fate, defines what it wants, carries out what it wants.

This may be an addiction. Generally speaking, you have already experienced it. He who wants to be free should set up a jamahiriyah, then he will be free without the control over him by a government, a party, or a class; no pressure or yoke whatsoever. He who wants to be free sets up a jamahiriyah. There are people who want to hand over their freedom to others. After 10 years of experience of people's power you are free — you can choose any form of government. What matters is that you have become free.

The point is that I want to affirm on the 10th anniversary of the setting up of Jamahiriyah, 10 years after the people began to hold power without representation, intermediaries, or government — despite the fact that the world, out of ignorance, an ignorant world, is still saying: Al-Qadhdhafi the Libyan president, and things of this kind. And quite recently they said 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was the Libyan prime minister, because they know that at one time 'Abd al-Salam was prime minister before the setting up of people's power. They still use the appellation at a time when there are no ministers, no council of ministers, or even the word minister. But ignorant radios and newspapers in the world say: 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the Libyan prime minister. They are ignorant of the facts; they speak of a Libyan minister or the Libyan Government. We have neither government nor ministers in Libya because every one of these men is a secretary of a people's committee; he cannot make a decision without the authority of the committee and the committee can make a decision only if it is implementing a decision made by the people's congresses.

What I would like to emphasize is that the aim of the revolution is that the Libyan people will be free. That is all. I did not come to tell you to carry out the revolution so that I can rule over you. I have no specific vision which I would like to impose on you. I acknowledge before you that I have no vision nor conception. I compiled this Green Book from the conclusions of mankind while it is suffering from persecution and exploitation, and while it is searching for final emancipation. Communism was an attempt at the final emancipation; anarchism was an attempt at the final emancipation; the Fourth Internationale was an attempt at the final emancipation. Then came the Jamahiriyah and it was considered an action directed along the same line but it has surpassed these serious and great attempts at the final emancipation.

The Jamahiriyah is not the opposite of communism, anarchism, or the Fourth Internationale. But it is the end of the path; it is the final formula. Even if we drift toward communism we will find the Jamahiriyah is a possible, practical, and reasonable reality which can be achieved immediately without having to go through stages. Even if anarchism is doomed to vanish we can turn to the Jamahiriyah and find that it is the solution. Anybody who considers that the Fourth Internationale has died and who has begun to look for the Fifth Internationale has automatically ended up at the Jamahiriyah.

But, it will be impossible for history to record that I imposed on my people some kind of regime or a certain mold in which I implicated the Libyan people. I am still saying that I have carried out the revolution with my colleagues so that the Libyan people will be free and can decide whatever it likes. I have told you that I admit that I did not carry out the revolution because I had specific conceptions which I wanted to impose on the Libyans. I have no party; I have a program and I have enabled the Libyan people to impose this program on the Libyan people. I have no ideology or religious movement which seeks to impose its ideology on the Libyan people. Even the other free officers have no program or ideology. Freedom, only so that the Libyan people will become free! Let the monarchy be destroyed! Let the foreign military bases on Libyan soil be evacuated! The exploiting force which belittles the power of the Libyan people should be smashed! This force was embodied in all aspects of the private sector such as private trade, agencies, brokerage, businessmen, exploiters, feudals. These forces monopolized the economic capabilities.

These forces had held the economic capabilities. Now the masses cannot be free if their capabilities are in the hands of others. We destroyed these classes, if one can phrase it like that. We distributed the capabilities among the people. The thing that draws attention here and which I can record as a historic economic action is that this country did not resist someone for selfish reasons. The merchants used to number 50,000. The truth is that they came to an end without resistance.

The conviction is that the time of exploitation and private trade which broke the back of the consumer and imposed on him a high cost of living has gone. The merchants abandoned exploitation without resistance. This is a good thing for the Libyans. It will stand as a moral wealth which should be appreciated. [applause]

The employers also abandoned exploitation without resistance. Hundreds of thousands of Libyan workers were liberated. Bourgeois classes like agencies of various types, and lawyers and notaries public, and their like have abandoned these positions which had become trivial. They rejected futile exploitationism without resistance.

The important thing is that what I want to stress today is that you are free men. I would say that I have not imposed the Jamhiriyah on you, or the Green Book, and I do not expect it. In affirmation of what I say, jamahiriyahs will be established in remote areas of the world, (?similar) to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. (?You should be proud of it). [chants]

I know that the world is bound to turn into a jamahiriyah system. The scale of opposition is widening every day and so does the scale of participation in power, and this will not stop in the middle of the road. This march will continue until the pyramidal form of power will take on a horizontal form when everybody will attain power.

But, historically, it cannot be said that I have imposed a form of government on the Libyan people that I had chosen, because this, in itself, I consider to be a form of repression — and I, for one, oppose repression from individual to international level. Ten years after you first experienced people's power, you must realize that you are free, and from the reality of this experience you can change your regime in any way you agree upon. One thing should be resisted; that is, if I say that he who wants to form a party is free to do so. In such a case the clever people, the quibblers, and the licencious and those dabbling in philosophy could form parties and the masses would again fall under their rule. [chants]

The Libyan people will resist the usurpation of their freedom. No group will be permitted to dominate the Libyan people, because it will be regarded just the same as a foreign base, a monarchist government, or one of the forces of exploitation that have been destroyed. If we guarantee that all Libyans are free, that they are equal as far as opportunities are concerned — the opportunities of power — then you can do what you want. The Green Book should be regarded as a universal book which could be implemented in Bangladesh even if it were not being carried out in Libya. [chants]

I know that in the beginning many Libyans or even a large segment of the people entertained doubts as to whether we were actually free or whether we were actually ruled by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or by the Army or by a hidden force; and whether we were actually capable of issuing laws and whether these laws would be upheld by the courts because they were not issued by a parliament or a government or a king or a president but were issued by the people's congresses, issued by the ordinary people. The ordinary man doubted that he had become a master and become a ruler. Was this a trick or something serious, and would the Libyan people actually be the master without having another master disputing their sovereignty over Libyan territory?

There were some who said that this was an experiment and that the leadership of the revolution was testing the Libyans. Others said this was a trick, and others said this was throwing dust in the eyes, and still others said this was a lie and that the people could not rule themselves, and how could those who carried out the revolution voluntarily give up power and surrender it to ordinary people while in the Arab countries and in the world at large there was fierce fighting between those military officers who carried out the first coup and those who carried out the second or the third or the fourth or the tenth to abort the revolution, and between one party and another, and between the Left, the Right, and the center of the party. Everyone wanted to rule society and dominate it.

They referred to all this and raised the question: How can the people's authority be established unrivaled? However, 10 years later, thank God, we have persevered. It has been confirmed even to the outside world that the people's authority is a solid truth, and that the state of the masses has been established over Libyan territory. Even the adversaries who, years ago, used to speak of the Libyan dictator, the Libyan dictatorship, and the dictatorial regime, are ashamed now to repeat these words and have opted for the negation; now they speak of the Libyan anarchist, Libyan anarchism, and the anarchist regime. This is an admission that the masses are now the masters because anarchism is a jamahiri ideology; that is, the nonexistence of control over the masses. It means the disappearance of all organs or apparatus that organize or control the masses.

They have moved to the other extreme. Even those who used to describe us as dictators have begun describing us as anarchists. Now you will rarely find the words: the Libyan dictator of dictatorial regime used, although these were the words used to describe us in the past, even after the declaration of the people's authority. But now almost no one in the whole world believes that there is dictatorship in Libya. On the contrary, they might use the word anarchy. It is a people's rule of the masses.

So, the people's authority has been confirmed but I want to say that you are free to change this anyway you like, even the Jamahiriyah. If you do not want to call it Jamahiriyah, you are free to call it something else. I only told you in this hall 10 years ago that if talk about the word jumhur [singular of masses] and link it to the state we would add Arabic letters ya and ta so it becomes jumhiruyah [republic] but jamahir [masses] becomes jamahiriyah. If this is a state of jamahir then it should be called jamahiriyah. I did not impose the name.

If the jumhur elects a president then naturally we call it republic and if the jumhur is owned by one person then it is a monarchy, because whoever rules owns the people and the land and hands them down to his children, whether males or females, sane or insane, generation after generation. The proof is that most of those controlling the people in royalist lands are deranged. Our own crown prince in the past was deranged and was to be king, despite the Libyans, because the king owned Libya and everyone in it, and had the right to hand it down as an inheritance to his nephew, even if he was deranged, in spite of the Libyans. This is the tragedy of kingdoms which still exist — in Jordan, Morocco, or anywhere else. Deranged people are now either crown princes or kings.

I think that when the king of Morocco calls on his people to establish unity with the Libyan people, and when he holds a referendum on that, and then a year or 2 later renounces the union himself personally without seeking the opinion of the people on the abrogation. [unfinished sentence as heard] The people set up the union through a referendum. If he was sensible he would have sought the people's opinion once again on abrogation of the union. How can you seek the people's opinion in the beginning on the creation of the union and then renounce the union on the radio on your own. This is insane. I do not think that this is the work of a sound mind. It definitely is the work of an unsound mind.

I do not impose any form of rule on the Libyan people. I say this publicly and for the record, before you and before history. Nobody will oppose what is decided at this hall and at the people's congresses. You can do anything new [words indistinct] The important thing is that you remain free. Neither myself nor anyone else will intervene. We will, however, intervene if you rob the masses of their freedom. If I see anyone who wants to dominate the masses and rule them we will intervene, even if we have to use the rifle. But if the masses are free they are free to do whatever they wish.

If you want to stop the circulation of the Green Book in Libya, you are free to do so. No one will object. Who will object? You are the police. You are the government. Even those who might object do not have the machinery with which to impose their objection. Stop the circulation of the Green Book in Libya. It is banned in Arab countries and you are an Arab country. It could be banned even from circulation in Arab countries. Let the Green Book be banned in all Arab countries. [applause]

The issue is clear. Freedom means the state of the masses, that is, the Jamahiriyah. It has negative sides and problems, liabilities, responsibilities. This may be so. Anyone who wants to get rid of the liabilities and problems might have to abandon freedom.

Thus, I would like to stress that even the Green Book cannot be imposed on Libyans. The Green Book is being read and understood and studied secretly in places where it has been banned. Yet it might not be studied in the manner that it should be studied where its circulation is permitted. Nowadays, it is being secretly studied more extensively in other places than in Libya, because it is banned in those countries. It means nothing to me if the Green Book is circulated in Libya or banned or destroyed.

If you change the name of the popular congresses or the people's committees and call them whatever you like, it will mean nothing to me. As long as you are free, you will remain free. I tell you the truth. I cannot bring you, by revolution, anything greater than proclaiming freedom.

When we moved with a few soldiers and rifles, we had neither keys from heaven nor keys for the treasures of earth, nor had we a program of ideology. We had only a declaration of freedom of Libyan land for all Libyans, and it could have been an example for all the people looking for salvation everywhere. I am convinced that there is nothing in Libya — from the Nile valley to Mauritania — for us to rely on except freedom. You could be free people, free even to migrate from this desert to anywhere. I think that the radical relation between Libya and the movement, from Ndjamena to Tripoli, progresses according to natural attitudes. When Europe colonized this Libyan land, the Libyans spontaneously rushed to Chad. They settled there up to the present. There are Arabs who rushed from the Arab peninsula, North Africa, and Sudan and went to Ndjamena; and now they constitute more than one-third of Chad. They are Chadians.

I think that people, when they are free, look for survival. When the Italians invaded us, those who wanted to survive went spontaneously to Chad. Now, if we are thirsty, we spontaneously go to Lake Chad, Chari River, to the regions of summer rain. The Chadians now want the sea, they want to breathe the sea air, they want to look at the sea. They spontaneously came to Libya. Now, I tell you that there are more than 500,000 Chadians in Libya. They marched from Chad to Libya. Anybody in the world can visit Libya and can see for himself the Chadian towns and Chadian camps with women and children. The Chadians wanted to (?taste) petroleum. They came spontaneously to Libya. How can they taste petroleum? In the form of food, money, or electricity? There is no electricity in Chad. There are no paved roads in Chad. There are no cars, buses, or airplanes to transport people; people cannot get into cargo planes to go from one airport to another. There is no sea. They came spontaneously.

This is the fuel. We did not stop them. We did not fight the Chadians when they marched group after group toward the Libyan sea and Libyan petroleum. We considered that a natural matter. Now we might get thirsty and go to Lake Chad. Yes, we have no water. There are no survival sets between the Nile and Mauritania except for small oases with small populations, not more than their current population — this is provided that the engines are destroyed and replaced by buckets, sprinklers, or fans, and provided that the tractors are destroyed and plowing is carried out using animals. Only then will these oases be reserved with a limited number of people. There is no water. If we get thirsty, we should go to Lake Chad. Why would they fight us? [Words indistinct] fight the French and Americans.

Is this an aggressive aim? We would not fight the Chadians if they come in millions to Libya. I mean that at this spot, in which the Al-Fatih revolution occurred, there is no chance at all. Anyone who claims that there is a chance is a charlatan and liar, and this is the deception practiced by the reactionary governments before the revolution. We came and decided to end this deception and charlatanism so that the people know their destiny. There is no future at all for the people who live between the Nile valley and Mauritania, except in a limited coastal strip where the rains fall, or at coastal points, where there are ports and services, or at oases, the population of which should be limited, and which should never have modern machinery, otherwise all this will get dry. Definitely all the palm forests will become dry in the future because of the engines and the exhaust of the surface layer on which these oases survived.

The biggest conspiracy against life is that the factories of Europe brought a machine that did not suit this environment, and the naive, ignorant, backward people used it. The sane man in this country is the one who plows using a donkey, and the crazy man is the one who plows using a tractor. The one who brings water using his hand, or a fan, is the one following the right path. He will succeed. The one who brings water using an engine is digging his own grave, and the grave of his farm, his family, and the following generations. They will never survive.

In fact, when we carried out the revolution we had nothing to present except a declaration of freedom, that these people would be free. Free to go to Lake Chad. Free to go to Sicily, so that we occupy it. If you have the ability to occupy it to live in it, and this land has become uninhabitable, this is normal, because they occupied us. When they thought that they had an interest in the Libyan people they occupied them and considered them the fourth shore of Italy. Free to go to the Nile valley. You are free. It will not be the first time that the Libyans felt thirsty and went to the Nile valley and established the 22d and 23rd of the Pharaonis dynasties, and the Libyan [word indistinct] rules Libya. Not by war, but by going to the water.

He who says to you: I will do this for you; I have this and I have that; such a person is a liar. There is no potential hidden from anyone. There is only oil in this desert, extending from the Arabian peninsula to the Algerian Sahara and perhaps to Mauritania. But this will be depleted in a number of years and the palaces of Riyadh will know the fate of Irama Dhat al-'Imadi [an omnipotent ancient fiture used in the Koran to illustrate inevitable decline after power] who was second to no one in the world, just ruins. Here there was a King Khalid palace and there was a King Faysal palace in times past, which were illuminated by huge candelabres imported from Europe and built by Western companies. You might then find remains of gold or silver under the debris. The bridges now being built will become like the stone-strewn roads one passes on in the Tibesti Mountains.

The sole potential is oil and we have turned it into candelabres, palaces, huge cars imported from Europe, and even weapons. Either you are a target and it is then necessary or there is no need to purchase arms. For how many years will these states maintain aircraft squadrons or submarines? Their cost is extremely high. America is now incapable of maintaining its military equipment, and this one of the reasons for its failure in Vietnam, a failure that still haunts it. Weapons are only for extreme necessity, but they are now acquired for parades. How would Bahrain not have a military parade on its national day? But what is Bahrain doing?

Every state, even if its troops ride donkeys, wants them to be paraded on its national day. This is ridiculous. Thus, these weapons are for parades. Arms were necessary when we were attacked by the Romans, the vandals, the Byzantines, the Italians, the Americans, the French, the English. They were necessary to resist them. Weapons are now necessary for the forces of the Chadian national government because it is resisting the new French invasion of Chad, and the American invasion. Then I consider that this is the real feast, the Jamahiriyah day, the anniversary of the emergence of people's power. Why? Because it reflects the contents of the revolution.

The action that took place on 1 September 1969 [applause] is practically reflected by the emergence of the Libyan people's power. I mean that the freedom of the Libyan people was affirmed. Not freedom from foreign colonialism; no, a freedom from inside as well. There is no government. So it is a social freedom: there is no exploitation, no class that impedes the strength of the masses, sucks their blood, steals the product of their sweat.

There is no employer, there is no private businessman who buys at 5 and sells to the people at 20, making 15 as profit, which he pockets and claims to be rich through his work. Where is your work? Where did the 15 come from? Money does not give birth. This is the money of the needy consumers. You have monopolized this commodity according to the exploitative law that states you are, for example, a canned food retailer or cloth retailer. If we were in need of a certain cloth and this merchant has the permit to import this kind of cloth for which he pays 5 and sells for 20, we are forced to pay him 15 unwillingly. The principle says: Let it be an operation of trading with your willingness.

This has no consent. Who would be willing to buy an article worth 5 for 20, giving 15 to the merchant who describes it as profit and considers it legitimate? This is a bitter fruit. This is unlawful, this is infidelity in all ways and religions — the heavenly and the man-made. How is it that one man is given permission to enslave the rest of the people: an employer. He calls 1,000 slaves from the street and employs them for 10 hours, gives them the pay of 5 hours and steals 5, which he calls the firm's profit. Where did this profit come from? It is the sweat of those slaves and their efforts. He who worked for 10 hours must receive the worth of 10 hours.

These forces of exploitation have been destroyed. Oppression has been destroyed. The foreign power which was colonizing the Libyan land by its bases has been undermined and expelled. The true festival is in fact the festival of freedom; the Libyans, men and women, have become free. This is the objective of the revolution. The revolution cannot plant palm trees for you, or wheat or barley, because there is no water. Those you must plant yourselves. You are free and you know how many children you have and you have to manage how to feed them. Do not depend on anybody to bring you a thing from abroad.

The crime was to import rice for you, to import flour from Australia and to import bananas. The one who imported these for you was a criminal. It eminated from the speculators and the agent merchants and exploiters who sought to purchase rice for 5 and sell it to you for 20, buy bananas for 5 and sell it to you for 20. This is exploitation. They sell you things which are not of your own making or the product of your own sweat in order for one single merchant to make a profit. Who is it who introduced to [words indistinct] Australia, or [words indistinct]? Who is it who introduced us to them? Was it the [words indistinct] Libyan people who did this?

The broker merchants imported these goods for us to eat and to give them our money to put in their pockets and be rich. This is colonialism. Rice is colonialism; bananas if imported from abroad is colonialism; Europe's canned food is colonialism; Europe's cars is colonialism; airplanes and engines is colonialism. This is colonialism. You can see that the palm trees have dried and withered [words indistinct].

What difference is there between the European tank and aircraft that destroys your land and the engines they have sold to you? [passage indistinct]

In this place the buildings used to be cool in summer and warm in winter because they were built with the sand of this land. Now you cannot live without an air-conditioner in summer and in winter. Why? Because the European companies have built the European designs for you. For God's sake! A design from Scandinavia is built in Al-Kufra! Buildings with the same specifications as in Sweden in the North Pole where the temperature is below zero are built in Al-Kufra, where the temperature is 50 degrees Centigrade!

How on earth can we build Scandinavian modelled houses' in Al-Kufrah? Swedish modelled buildings — Sweden is in the North Pole where freezing temperatures prevail — are being built in Al-Kufrah, the temperature of which is more than 50 degrees! This is colonialism and destruction. How could you be lusting for European products and simultaneously think you could liberate Palestine? How could you liberate it? Should you not first liberate your stomachs, your hands, and soil before thinking of liberating Palestine or confronting America? How could you confront America if you are yourselves its slaves to whom you are begging; begging even wheat from it? Is there any colonialism worse than this? Is there any crimes worse than this?

Is there a worse crime against the Egyptian people than this? Make the Egyptian people kill their land and halt its development to such an extent that it needs wheat from America, instead of the Nile?

Thus, they have managed to colonialize us, so why should they use their armies? What matters to me most is the proclamation of freedom as I have already told you; I am proudly stating today that we have succeeded in this. We have subjected ourselves to dangers. We carried out a daring act so as to be able to propagate freedom even if only through the radio. [applause] Even if we had died or the revolution had not succeeded, they still would have listened to me over the radio, even if only for a minute, which is just what is needed to proclaim freedom. Libyans are equals, under no foreign domination or local oppression; free men to take your luggage and go to Chad, if it is what you want! You may go to the Nile; to Tanganyika Lake, to Italy, as I have told you, or to Greece.

The important thing is the fact that you are free men. Join in any grouping and govern yourselves by yourselves. Do not say: If we change the congresses, Mu'ammar will be upset. Me, upset? This will mean that I am an oppressor. Nor must you say we should adhere to the Green Book so as not to upset Mu'ammar. If you are not convinced with it, do not implement it; apply instead the Black Book; it is not necessary to implement the Green Book. The Green Book is being implemented in Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Yemen; and it is not necessary that it should be implemented by you. But if I impose the Green Book upon you, the Jamahiriyah, and a particular form of rule, this means that I have imposed some kind of oppression upon my people, and I am like all dictators who have oppressed their people. Some imposed on their people a monarchy, some a president for life, some an uncrowned king, some a party, and some imposed a particular ideology for which they would slaughter their own people.

You are free to follow any creed. Change your legislation. The Green Book did not say that you must have the Koran for legislation. You are a Muslim people, your book is the Koran. Change it when you want. Who is imposing the Koran on you? The Green Book does not speak about the Koran. The word Koran is not mentioned in the Green Book. It says that the book of any society in the world is customary law or religion, that which everyone agrees to. I mean when one is executed he would be satisfied because he would have been executed based on something in which he believes.

As for the law made by a government with a representative council, you would die without being satisfied with the sentence because it was not you who made the law; you do not respect this law. Where did such a law come from? A legislative committee makes a law saying he who insults the king will be executed. I die; I insult the king if he deserves insulting, and I would be executed. But I would not be satisfied. I would die without being satisfied about such a law, because I would not have issued it — a law that is not sacred because it was made by the king.

The Green Book says that the legislation of any society is the customary law or religion. The religion of any nation always contains its customary law. I did not speak of Islam or Christianity. Some states have atheism as religion; atheism is sacred to them. In the Soviet Union, atheism is sacred and there are calls for atheism, and it is considered one of the duties of the Soviet citizen to call for atheism. This is Marxist ideology. To them this is not shameful; they do not regard it as such. Your creed is Islam. The Soviet Union respects your Islam; it does not tell you that you are wrong. We respect their creed. We are not going to ask them to become Muslims. This is their view and God is the master of human beings. Perhaps he who is unaware of and does not believe in religion is better: God will not bring him to account. He would be better off than someone who knows religion and acts against its teaching. The latter is the one who would be brought to account.

Religion, any religion — but as I told you, in the Soviet Union atheism is sacred. If somebody is executed there for the cause of atheism he would be satisfied because he would say: Atheism is the creed of my own society. Here, if somebody is executed for the cause of the Islamic religion in accordance with the Koran, or if you whip him and so on, he would be satisfied because he has accepted Islam. So long as one has accepted Islam, one accepts everything resulting from one's religion, one's creed.

Customary laws, the traditions to which people are accustomed, are sacred and respected: If one is stoned to death, or deported, or punished because he has violated traditions and customs of society, he would be satisfied. He would not ask: Why have they wronged me? No. He would say: I am the wrongdoer; I have done something unusual, contrary to customs. Or he would say: I have violated the teaching of religion — God forbid: I believe in this religion; I bear all the consequences; I have violated its teaching.

What I mean is that this is the real Shari'a, the real sacred Shari'a, the religion of any society and its customary laws, even atheism. You Libyans should not say: He has imposed the Koran on us. Who says that the Koran has been imposed on you? The word Koran is not mentioned in the Green Book. You can change your legislation tomorrow for any other legislation. What matters is that you are free, that is all. No one has deceived you or forced you into changing any form of your life. As long as you are free, you are free to change your legislation, the mode of exercising power, the system. You can change anything. But this must be in complete freedom without pressure.

This is a historic occasion. I tell you I am not responsible for imposing any form of government or regime on the Libyans. I am only responsible for freedom. I am actually responsible for it, and I shoulder that responsibility before my colleagues. We revolted for it, for freedom. Be free, then. Now we want to correct any misunderstanding, such as I imposed the Jamahiriyah or the Green Book on you; or I imposed [words indistinct] in society; or I imposed socialism on you; or I imposed partnership on you. All these things stemmed from the establishment of a Jamahiriy regime. If you want to change it, then change it. The only thing that concerns me is that you become free. You can say we are free and we refuse until we die of hunger [words indistinct] until you all die of hunger. As long as this is of your own free will, and nobody forced you, then this is all right. If you say we are free, and we will buy bananas with the oil money, (?and become a laughing stock), and after the bananas finish we will die, — all right, go buy bananas. For 40 years buy bananas and sell oil, and get nothing but bananas. All right. As long as you are free and this is your decision, this is the best thing to me.

What stemmed from this freedom is the fact that you are now free to choose. What happened after that in Libya, after the establishment of the Jamahiriyah, is that several jamahiriyahs were established. Now Burkina Faso cannot be considered anything but a jamahiriyah. Ghana is considered a state of masses, a jamahiriyah. Uganda is considered a jamahiriyah. The YAR is now on its way to becoming a jamahiriyah; the people's congresses and the General People's Congress have been established in the YAR, and you have seen them and visited them. In fact, Grenada was considered a jamahiriyah; but it was toppled with the death of Bishop. Then the U.S. invasion took place. Nicaragua is considered to be on its way to becoming a jamahiriyah; it is a semi-jamahiriyah, but it is facing pressure. It needs to create (?forms) to face up to the imperialist storm. Suriname is considered a jamahiriyah. [passage indistinct]

Any other country can become a jamahiriyah. Even countries with other regimes might change. China might become a jamahiriyah. It absorbed a certain regime, and might seem [sentence not completed]. I consider Maoism to be an early sign of a jamahiriyah. Any progress after Marxism is definitely a jamahiriyah. The whole world is going in this direction. [Words indistinct] the total number of existing establishments, the existing tools, and the existing [words indistinct]. I am not responsible for them. You put an establishment here, a company there. Where did you get all this? I am not responsible for them. You are free. You made markets, cooperative shops for the consumers. You are free. [passage indistinct]

The world has progressed. The world has actually progressed after the establishment of a jamahiriyah in Libya and the establishment of various jamahiriyahs around the world. The creeping [al-zhaf] of the masses continues. I am certain that all the people will establish a jamahiry regime in the future. [passage indistinct] The people will not continue to be in a vicious circle. [passage indistinct] There is no democracy without the people's congresses. Congresses and committees everywhere. [passage indistinct] We are a poor and small people from the countryside, living in the desert. But the theory that will change the world will emerge from this country. [passage indistinct] A quarter of the whole world believes in the religion of Muhammad. Who is Muhammad? He was a shephard. These small, weak, and barefooted people and their sufferings and plights make the theory that can change the world, because it is the truth, the suffering, and hardship. The one who is bare-footed, the hungry, and the one who is in pain is the one who can express the real feeling, because he cannot joke; the one who has enough to eat is the one who can joke, laugh, and dance. Joking comes from those who are not hungry — the rich. Look at this farce: fleets, shelling the innocent, making nuclear bombs, and controlling space — this is foolish and ridiculous and comes from the rich and the strong. But the ones who are looking for peace are the very ones who are suffering from these plights.

As for those who are searching for peace, they are the ones who are enduring these calamities. Those who live the reality are the ones who are enduring these calamities. Those who live the reality are the ones who live in pain. Consequently, the Third Universal Theory was born in the poor, forgotten, neglected, and oppressed society. Therefore, it must be the expression of deliverance. It is the theory of deliverance and salvation.

Naturally, this small nation cannot be compared with any great power in the world. Nor can we say that we can make aircraft carriers or the atom bomb or conquer outer space. But we can only place complete faith in this theory, that it is the one that will change the world. This is because theories that emerged from such environments, theories of the neglected and oppressed and needy were the ones that changed the world.

The greatest man in the world today believes in the religion of someone who was a nonentity, bare-foot, and a shepherd. All the empires believed in the religion of either Muhammad, Jesus, or Jacob. Who is Isaac, Jacob, Israel? Who is Muhammad? Who is Jesus? These people used to herd sheep, carry water to their homes from the well. They were pursued. They had no palaces; they had no planes. They had no gold or silver.

Today, there are churches and mosques everywhere. They proclaim the names of those unknown and nonentities who emerged in poor and oppressed lands and who were hunted down. Jesus was hunted down by the Jews and they wanted to crucify him. Muhammad was stoned until his feet bled. He fled on foot from Mecca to Medina. The story of Joseph or Isaac or Jacob is very well known. Also Buddha, Sardasht. Marx: his sons died of starvation. He had no influence or wealth or anything. [sentence indistinct]

The greatest power on earth, imperialist America, is afraid of the Marxist theory. Who is this Marx, who terrifies America? Did he have missiles, aircraft, gold, huge armies? No. All he had was a booklet comprising 10 papers: The Manifesto, the Communist declaration, *Das Kapital* or something like this.

Jesus left four [figure as heard] books: the Bible. Muhammad left only one book: the Koran, which is God's word. These are the things that have changed the world. However, if we move on from the holy books to earthly books, whether they be Marx's books or the Green Book, Zoroastrian or Buddhist books, these are the things that are going to change the world in the future. Therefore, your task should not be too difficult for you to carry out, to change or even to believe in. But one thing stays the same: This kind of work is based on one fundamental and inevitable thing — freedom. Freedom is fundamental because everybody seeks it; even animals need freedom, not just humans. And it is inevitable that it will succeed because it is based on the notion of the search for freedom.

I must tell you that the waters of this giant artificial river might dry up; and if your water dries up who will bring you good water? Who would bring you water if this river of yours dries up? It is a project that might fail, like an industrial venture that might fail, like an agriculture project that might fail, a house that might fall, and a road that might fracture. We build a road for only 10 people, but 15 use it and destroy it. When we make an exit for you to leave the road, you take one look, and because you are an underdeveloped man, you do not use the exit. Thus, the whole road is destroyed. Only freedom will remain with us. [passage indistinct] This is an achievement and we are marking today the day we achieved it. All other achievements are surrounded by dangers. There may even be mistakes. There may be mistakes in their planning, their design, their implementation, their execution, and their maintenance — something that might render them useless. Any one of these industrial, agricultural, or processing projects can be a mistake and therefore may fail. Someone may build a bridge for you. He may make mistakes in the design and the bridge collapses. Although the bridge appears to be a great achievement, it collapses on the 2d day. [chants]

Thus, Libya has become an example for other countries; liberated people have chosen the jamahiri system. The creep is continuing and Libya has become an international platform. Libya has gained, thanks to this transformation, a worthy place and become an international platform for the search for emanicipation: all blacks, who have been suffering from apartheid in South Africa, are looking toward Libya, which calls for emancipation. Those people are thirsty for freedom. People back in their countries have despised them, abused them, slaughtered them, and tortured them. When they hear the words equality or emanicipation they come looking for those words, and they realize this country advocates emancipation. Thus, it has become an international platform. All blacks, who have fought for equality for all colors, have made Libya their Mecca. Workers, who wanted to become partners instead of salaried men, have made Libya their Mecca. Thus, Libya has become the Mecca of all people who are struggling for their freedom from colonialism — from Caledonia to Martinique, from South Africa to Chad and Palestine. Libya is their Mecca.

Libya is considered a natural ally of the people who fight tyranny and exploitation at home; it expresses their aspirations. It is true they come here because you have oil and you have money, but if the oil is with someone who does not believe in these sacred issues, they do not go to him. There are some countries that people do not go to, like Venezuela for example. Have the national liberation movements gone to Venezuela or to Dubayy? They have oil. (?We have seen) the liberation movements go to Riyadh in search of socialism and [words indistinct] or freedom. Riyadh has much more oil than Libya.

It is the question of the society, the place, the headquarters, what sort of place is it. It is a country that believes in freedom. Fortunately, they have oil. Very well, we were delighted — we, the oppressed and freedom fighters — that there is an area having oil, and it became one of us. This is our good fortune — we, the fighters in Palestine, South Africa, Nicaragua, Latin America, Ireland, Chad, in any place in the world fighting for freedom. We were delighted to see that it belonged to people who are on our side. We felt sure they would share this oil with us, divide it with us, because these issues are common and we believe in them as they believe in them. This is the good fortune of this movement.

Accordingly, you have become responsible for defense; this is a great responsibility. Perhaps you might say that one in five should be recruited into a regular army, and leave the other four to rest. Fine, but if you want to be free, freedom has its price. It has responsibilities. Jamahiriyah means there is no army. The masses defend themselves. The army defends a government or a class or a specific regime. It defends it because it is mercenary and because there are salaries to be given to the troops or an army through compulsory national service, because troops are recruited against their will. As for the Jamahiriyah, there is no compulsion or a regime or a government that has an army to defend it or (?suppress) the people with the army. The Jamahiriyah has people who defend themselves; they bear arms. This is a great responsibility; it might burden you. Then you can say, no. You can say: To hell with our freedom. We do not want to defend freedom.

You confront America? Who confronts America? It is you who confront America. America and Britain came and attacked you from the north. It is you who confront them. Today America and France attacked from the south. It is you who confront them. You are 3 and 1/4 million people, and there are at least 1 million among you who bear arms. Mobilize half a million for Chad, or a quarter of million for Chad and confront America and France. I do not think they would remain on the continent of Africa if we confronted them with a quarter of a million in the Sahara, and the jungle.

The result of this is that you became responsible for security. There is no longer any police. Every street plays the role of the security forces and polices itself. Every city polices itself. You have people's committees for security, which you formed, and you have put yourselves at their disposal on a rotational basis. That is it. There is no police to fear or to arrest us. It is now in your hands. You are the police. All people are now oppressed by the police. You are now the police.

The result of this freedom is armed duties, similar to security duties, guard duties, and police duties. You police yourselves. A group rests and another watches the coast, the south, anywhere. For the armed duties, you have formed people's committees for defense. From the beginning of this summer, duties will begin under the supervision of these people's committees for defense — armed duties. You will take 100,000 Libyans, and they will carry arms for several months, for as long as you decide — 1, 2, 3, or 4 months — then they go back to their normal work, and they will be replaced by another 100,000 Libyans. That is it. Try it for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, then it will become normal. Are you not proud of your weapons, keeping them although you are afraid that the government might find out that you have weapons — and anyone who has an Italian rifle locks it up in a box? All right, now you can carry it publicly; not only a rifle, you can carry a gun. You will not be shaking as if you are riding a desert donkey, or something large, like a horse. Now you can ride an aircraft and tank and parade in them. Be proud of this, you can remain in it for 1, 2, or 3 months, as you wish, as you want, and as you all decide.

From now, from this session and from the formation of the people's committees for defense, you will start armed duties. There is no regular army. I have no regular army for you. Even the persons who were regularly under arms should take a rest. A large number of officers who were in the military academy in 1965 have been sitting with their feet in the [words indistinct]. They carried out the revolution, [words indistinct] the revolution, fought, and [words indistinct]. No. Why? They should take a rest. Any one of you can [words indistinct].

This jamahirization is the result of the establishment of the Jamahiriyah, which you accomplished. I did not do it for you. If you are a state of masses then you should jamahirize, you should establish the jamahiri suburb [as heard]. You are forced to become the professional revolutionary because you are free and this is your responsibility. The professional revolutionary is the revolutionary teacher, the revolutionary doctor, and the revolutionary guide. These are all connected. You should carry out all these missions. A doctor should not wait in his office for someone to treat in the hospital. In addition to this job, you have a circle to which you should personally go. You should knock on the door and treat them. God bless you, anyone sick whom I have not seen and who has not come to me at the hospital. The illness might be contagious, and might be caught by the family, then by the neighborhood. I do not (?wait) for you to be sick and come to me at the hospital. This is the revolutionary doctor. This is an inevitable stage, because we are doing the jobs by ourselves for ourselves. To plan for your day and your future is your responsibility.

But until now, I see you as I have told you at the beginning. [as heard] What we have now is not planning. There is no assessment of the consequences at all.

What I am saying to you — and you are free — is that the Arab world cannot support more than 50 million people. It is said that the population numbers more than 150 million people. More than 50 million is weakness, not power. They have nowhere to live. This nation is situated in the great Sahara. Libya is situated in the heart of the Sahara. But this nation has no future if we exclude the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers or the Jordan River — which is occupied by the Israelis — or if we exclude Lebanon and Palestine where there is rain and natural precipitation, the Nile River, these rivers in the plateau of Morocco, the Green Mountains and the Atlas Mountains, where it rains for only one season. Without this, life would inevitably disappear from this great Sahara.

The Italians would inevitably reoccupy Libya. There is no question that these Italians are not like the former Italians. Not at all! This is an industrial and military force. They inevitably count on using the southern coast of the Mediterranean. The American raid and now the invasion of Chad and what is happening in Lebanon — these are all challenges. The raid on the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, attacking the Palestinians, and threatening the Syrians — this is but the beginning of a new military occupation. One should remember that they are invading space, arming galaxies. Is it logical that they will spare the Mediterranean or the southern Mediterranean coast, which is empty? They will inevitably occupy it.

The government will change in Italy and be succeeded by a fascist government. It will be told to return and reoccupy Libya. The French will be told to retake Algeria and the Maghreb. The English, the Americans, all of them will go back to their old colonies. France has now returned to its old colony, Chad. It has not left Central Africa, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, the Comoros Islands. These colonies are independent states but France has not left them. Its military bases are still there. France left Chad, as you know, after the fall of Tombolbaye and the fall of Malloum, and after the arrival of Frolinat members, including Habre and Goukouni. The French forces left. They have now come back. They have not returned because of Libya or because of the conflict in Chad; this is only an excuse to return because it has lost its colony and now it can return to it again.

I thank the GUNT and we must all admire them because they have accepted the cease-fire yesterday, today, and tomorrow out of respect for establishing a jamahiriyah [applause], declaring the establishment of the jamahiriyah and the people's power. On this occasion, as I speak about the return of French colonialism to Chad, we can expose the French and expose the Americans so that the world understands clearly that they are colonizers and seek to remain in Chad.

We would like to tell them that we have no problem. There is no conflict with Chad at all. Even with Habre, we have (?no complaint against him). Habre had never been on the side of those who are against us. Never. We should understand the circumstances that made him stand behind the barricades. Habre was one of the Frolinat leaders — alongside Goukouni, Mohamed ibn Said, Al-Bokolani, Asil, Madais, and Ben Sadiq. All these were Frolinat leaders; and Habre was one of the Frolinat leaders, and he used to be in Libya. He was living in Libya; he was brought up in Libya; he studied in Libya. After the revolution he was part of the Frolinat's leadership that was set up in Libya. He could not be hostile to us and Libya could not be hostile to someone who has a history like that.

But what happened? What happened was that Libya supported Frolinat in its capacity as a real revolution — a revolution of Muslims and the other oppressed Chadians against French domination and French colonialism. This is the reason for Libya's relationship with Frolinat. We were supporting the Chadian national liberation movement. The translation of Frolinat into Arabic is: the Chadian National Liberation Movement, or the Chadian National Liberation Front. We were giving support to the Chadian National Liberation Front, and not to Shaykh Ben Omar, Goukouni, or Habre. These people were members of Frolinat. Against what? Against colonialism and against racism, and they were dominated by Tombalbaye and the French. They were crushed and oppressed. They formed this front. Habre left Frolinat, he split from Goukouni and formed an independent movement. That is all. We did not expel him; he himself chose to go to the other side. And even this is all right. The dispute was between him and Goukouni; we had nothing to do with it. But after he reached power with Libyan support they quarrelled among themselves. Habre staged a coup against Goukouni. Goukouni was still leader of Frolinat. We supported him and we still support him.

What resulted from this was that Habre sought the assistance of the French and the Americans. Who chose the other side? It was Habre. We had no desire to antagonize Habre. Habre is a Chadian, a Muslim, like Goukouni, Shaykh Ben Omar, and the other Chadian brothers. He chose the other side. Fine, but why was Goukouni fighting Habre? Why was the government of Shaykh Ben Omar fighting Habre? Because Habre is a Chadian who joined the ranks of colonialism. He joined the French and the Americans. That is why.

In this case, Libya should continue to support GUNT as long as it is fighting the side that joined and allied itself with the French and Americans. [applause] We are not hostile to Habre himself. What is our hostility to him? First of all, if there is a government in Chad headed by Habre — a true government, a Muslim government, an African government — it would please us, and most certainly there would not be a problem between us and it.

But then why there is a problem? Because there is no government. If there were a government it would not have called upon the French forces. Why did he call upon the French forces to rescue him from his opponents? What does this mean? It means that there is no government. If there were a government it would prove its credibility in Ndjamena without French and American forces.

This is a challenge: Let this government prove its credibility. If the French and Americans leave tomorrow, and if it becomes clear to me that there is a government in Chad that is not hostile to Libya, then tomorrow I would invite its president to come here and I would have discussions with him — no problem. If Habre drives the French and the Americans out and if, as far as we are concerned, he is not hostile to Libya, then there is no problem for us; we are not hostile to him just because he is Habre, because he is called Habre.

This is the question of liberation. Forces of colonialism have returned to Africa and we must fight them. It is in fact a question of liberation; a man putting himself in the colonialist camp, calling French and U.S. forces to his rescue, cannot expect me to give clemency to him. How can I show clemency to him? If somebody resists another who has allied himself with French and U.S. colonialism, and asks me to support him, then I must support him; this is the right attitude. If Habre fights the French and the Americans then I would support him like Shaykh Ben Omar, like Goukouni. We do not discriminate just because of names, because this one is called Omar, and the other is called Hissene or Goukouni.

No, the political position is one for forces hostile to freedom and hostile to Africa. I greatly regret seeing the president of the government of national unity announce to the world today that U.S. military personnel with dark skins have arrived at the 16th Parallel to fight against the government of national unity. Why? If there were a government in Ndjamena it would not fight with U.S. military personnel at the 16th Parallel, nor would it remain under the protection of French Jaguar aircraft. If it fears Libya, then here before you and before the respected heads of delegations and popular delegations — the biggest popular delegation here is from Sudan — I declare before the respected popular delegations, before our Brother Museveni, one of the revolutionaries of Africa, that if he [Habre] gets rid of the French and the Americans, then there would be no problem between him and us, between him and Libya. Quite the contrary, Libya would then help him, and there could be a reconciliation between him and Shaykh Ben Omar, between him and Goukouni, and so on. But there can be no accord in the presence of imperialist forces on our borders.

They have not come to support Habre; not at all. They have come to occupy Chad and turn it into a base to fight our country. This infringes on our security. Chad's destiny is linked with Libya, and not with France or the United States across the Atlantic Ocean, because I have told you that there are more than half a million Chadians in Libya. Even members of the Habre family itself are living in Libya. There is a Goukouni family living in Libya, and the [name indistinct] family and Shaykh Munawwar living in Libya. These are families of leaders. Even those fighting us — perhaps they have families living in Libya.

Our forces have entered Tibesti in search of the prisoners who were previously pro-Goukouni and who have been made prisoners in Tibesti. We gave orders to military units to encircle the areas where there may be Libyan prisoners because the latter were supporters of friends and allies. How could it be that those friends and supporters are arrested, their destiny unknown, and no one looks for them?

We now declare that if they release the prisoners, then there would be an end to the attack [ta'arrud] in Tibesti, and the Bardai population would return. As of today we would guarantee their security; they would return. We are not looking for civilians. We are searching for Libyan prisoners. When we began searching Tibesti, we came under fire, so we were obliged to resist. If somebody hides in a house and fights, then the house is hit. I greatly regret that homes have been destroyed, and that Libyan military personnel have been tried.

However, the fighting is now from trenches. It is unjustifiable fighting. The arms are ours, and they are our allies. However, they have sheltered some 20 or 30 Libyan collaborators with the previous National Unity Government. We made every effort to find them and to reach them, but they refused. We were obliged to deploy military units in Tibesti to surround the areas where they are. And now we are present in Zouar: We are not interested in Zouar; there is nothing we want in Zouar; there is not even water there. Zouar, as you know, is part of a mountain and there is nothing there. A mountain is called Zouar; it has only four palm trees. There is no water, they bring it from far away. However, we are there to finish the mission, and that is all.

Therefore, it is not our mistake; it is the mistake of those who used Bardai to resist us. Why did they resist us? We were asking for the Libyans who are hiding there. From today, 2 March, and on the occasion of this festivity, we tell the population of Bardai that they can return in peace and no one will challenge them at all. They can go back to their country, their oasis. The population of (Jibi Bou), Zoummer, Zouar if there were any people there, can return. All of them are assured of peace, and no one will come near them or the people of Mouni Kordomi Kelek — all of them should return and no one will touch them. The population of greater (Wajang) and of minor (Wajang) and Faya and Gourou are all there, and no one has even touched them. Why? Because they have nothing to do with the captured Libyans. The captured soldiers disappeared between Zouar and Burda. There is no justification for any fighting between Goukouni's men and Libyan forces, which are an ally and had armed them. The fighting must stop immediately, however; the captured Libyans must be freed — those who are present in the Tibesti Mountains and were collaborators with Goukouni's government.

The confrontation is with French and U.S. forces. We are forces of liberation, and they are forces of colonialism. The forces of liberation can never retreat before the forces of colonialism at latitude 16 or 17 or any other line. [applause]

And if France accepts the confrontation in Chad, we accept it and welcome it. Chad is on our borders and is our country — we constitute an extension of each other, and they are in need of petrol and we are in need of water. We and the Chadians have no contention whatsoever. [chants]

(?We know the capability) of the French and the U.S. forces. However, we will do our utmost to reconcile all Chadians. I do not believe that Shaykh ibn Omar or Goukouni are seeking power; they are seeking peace for Chad, unity for Chad, and for the Chadian people to be free in their choices. They can choose Habre or Omar or Goukouni. They are free. We will contribute toward that end.

However, we would only accept this if the Chadian conflict had not become a French-American-Chadian conflict. This confrontation must lead to the defeat of colonialism even if I must mobilize a half million soldiers: between a quarter and a half million Libyans must be ready to confront colonialism. Colonialism has certain definite ambitions in the Arab world and wants to make Arabs like the Red Indians. In fact, I find it hard to distinguish between the various onslaughts from everywhere against the Arab world, whether they be Israeli explosives using U.S. powder which are destroying the Arab world from within, or onslaughts against the Arab world from without. I mean I find it hard to distinguish between them: They are all onslaughts against one nation; onslaughts that might turn the Arab nation into Red Indians. Arabs will be turned into Red Indians, dispersed to the four corners of the world or turned into an immigrant people dispersed in the world' continents — although their original homeland is in the Near East — like gypsies or Kurds. Kurds have a homeland, but the Kurdish nation is dispersed, scattered, and dismembered. Arabs might become like Kurds or gypsies or Red Indians. We must not belittle this confrontation as it is a confrontation aiming at colonializing the Arab homeland.

I was surprised that Garang, who is considered to be a revolutionary and our friend, continued fighting even after the toppling of Numayri. Thus, he has made us wonder if there is a racist motive behind his action. In the same vein, we also cannot say that hitting Baghdad with missiles is an act that would topple Saddam Husayn; these missiles are falling among the Iraqi people and are not hitting Saddam Huayn. However, we are not trying to defend Saddam Husayn: we are defending the Iraqi people in the same way we defend the Iranian people. We are compelled to defend the Iranian revolution, but it is not possible to defend it by hitting Baghdad or Tehran. It is inconceivable for us to change our principles. Our posture toward the Iranian revolution is unshaken. We are with the revolution; we were against the shah and we were instigating the revolution with uor speeches while today's Iranian leaders were in prisons. They are our allies, our brothers, and we respect them. They answered our call. The Iranian revolution has been a triumph over imperialism. However, when the matter concerns shelling of Baghdad with missiles, this is a (?shame) and we cannot accept it, nor can we consider it as an act necessitated by the revolution. If Saddam falls, let him fall; but when it is Iraqi houses that are falling, this we cannot accept. [applause]

At the same time, I am against the shelling of the homes of Iranians. This is a barbaric act. Only Americans and Israelis carry out strikes against homes and families and destroy them. They hit cities. I am against the shelling of Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan, Dezful, and Qom. At the same time that we cannot tolerate the shelling of Tehran and Qom, how can we, as Arabs, tolerate the shelling of Basra and its streets? How can someone portray this as a revolutionary act?.

We were against the exit of the resistance. How can we fight against its return? If the Jews have evicted us from Beirut, we have returned through the window. This means that the aggression in 1982 by the Israeli Army has done nothing. To hell with it. The fighters have returned. If this is something you do not know, then you ought to know it. We cannot say that the shelling of the camps is aimed at toppling Yasir 'Arafat. The same applies to the shelling of Baghdad with missiles, as it is wrong to say that the purpose of shelling Baghdad with missiles is the toppling of Saddam Husayn. No one can hear this. No one can understand this. No one can believe something like that. My views on this are known and you have heard me. There is no need to repeat it.

As you know, 'Abd al-Salam [Jallud] stayed there [in Damascus] for 2 months. The conspiracy was bigger than the efforts of 'Abd al-Salam and bigger than...[Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] But I would not be a hypocrite toward President Hafiz al-Asad or Syria; that is, we have been assured about the issue. But really, my stance is quite clear. The Libyans are free [to do what they want].

We can no longer legislate what is permissible and what is forbidden with regard to the Palestinian resistance. If meeting with King Husayn has become permissible, how can we? That is it. Then meeting with Yasir 'Arafat becomes permissible too. [Words indistinct] in the Sabra and Shatila crime. What logic is that? It means that we have made everything equal. There is no longer any difference between Sharon and Husayn. [Words indistinct] that is it — the door is open for 'Arafat and for Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and for Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and for Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] and for Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] and Mayzar and all of them. [applause]

As a matter of fact, the one whom I regard as a traitor is King Husayn. He is the actual traitor. He is a king who has a country and adjacent to occupied Palestine, preventing its liberation, banning the resistance, and secretly contacting the Israelis. He has been contacting — without the knowledge of the Arab nation — the Israelis all his life. He contacted Moshe Dayan, Golda Meir, and all the Zionist terrorists, up to this time. This is treason. He secretly meets with them at Aqaba, the Jordan valley — he is a traitor. As for the Palestinians and even the Christians of Lebanon, you compelled them sometimes to go along the path of treason. Yasir 'Arafat and his group, who were fighting even after their departure on ships, were attacked by Israeli aircraft in Tunis. They were compelled sometimes to treason. An Arab joining the Israelis (?because of) the Arabs [words indistinct] I have a psychological analysis of some of the stances which [words indistinct]. Even the (?question) of terrorism and the Red Brigades and the like — when we talk to the Europeans we tell them that there is a psychological reason behind this — in the society which gave birth to this terrorism [words indistinct] Why? Because there are reasons. Even the Lebanese Christians go to Israel because they are compelled; they go over the Red Line and are sometimes compelled to do so.

What is this call for jihad in Lebanon, and the Islamic Republic in Lebanon, and the Soldiers of God in Lebanon, and Hizballah in Lebanon? What do these things mean? They mean the crushing of the Christians. These are very frightening calls. If I were a Lebanese Christian, by God I would be frightened by this call; it would make me go to the devil! The slogan of the Islamic Republic of Lebanon ignores one-half of the population — who are Christians; what kind of nonsense is this? [passage indistinct] I am an Arab. [Words indistinct] in pan-Arabism. There should be no Sunnis, no Shi'ites — all this is blasphemy and heresy; we do not need such sects or their principles. [applause] There should be no banner hoisted over the Arab homeland except the banner of pan-Arabism. Religion is for God.

Everyone worships whoever he wants, but this is a nation which has nationalism and a homeland and which is threatened. It must hoist the banner of the nation. He who creates Hizballah should go and set up such a party in the United States. Is not the United States the arch Satan? Go set up Hizballah inside the United States. [Unidentified person in the audience makes an indistinct remark; Al-Qadhdhafi laughs and then continues] It is now fighting with it, that is right. Let them go. That is it.

I am glad today that there are Palestinians from all [affiliations]. They are present here from all the organizations. At least their meeting in this hall represents Palestinian unity. The Palestinians need unity. [loud applause from audience; slogans chanted: One Arab people] Outside the Arab world we are part of the Islamic world, and yes to the hoisting of the banner of jihad throughout the Islamic world. This homeland [Libya] is threatened, and we have here with us mujahidin from Pakistan, India, and the United States. Here are the mujahidin. They meet with us in jihad as Muslims in all parts of the Islamic world. But inside the Arab world we do not accept this. Just one banner must be hoisted, and we invite all the Arab youth to respect such a banner and fight only under the banner of Arab nationalism. All the rest is empty talk; it should not continue, nor will it be supported. Sectarianism must be shunned.

There can be only one Arab youth. Why is one called Shi'ite and the other called Sunni; what is the difference between Shi'a and Sunni? If Shi'a is the religion of our Persian brothers, then all right; it would be a special religion, a religion fraternal to Islam and welcome. I do not know this; all I know is that there is an Islamic religion. What is Shi'a? Has Muhammad spoken about Shi'a, Sunni, Malikites, [words indistinct], Kharijites [various Islamic sects after Muhammad's death]? All these are heretical novelties that came after the Prophet. If somebody chooses a religion then he is free to do so. Perhaps our Persian brothers have chosen a religion called Shi'a. But there are 60 million Arab Shi'ites who must fight under pan-Arabism and not under Shi'a. Then sectarianism would find itself an impasse, in a crisis. Its banner must fall and be trampled under foot.

As a matter of fact I have greeted and now greet again the struggle of the Lebanese Communist Party [applause] led by Brother George Hawi, and also the Progressive Party led by Brother Walid Junblatt. [applause] These are Lebanese forces, but matters reached a point when they had to fight with the Palestinians in the camps, because there turned out to be a conspiracy.

The situation has not been resolved yet. The Arab nation and its dynamic forces are still responsible for resolving this grave problem because it touches upon an essential question on which we Arabs can come together or disperse; namely, the question of Palestine. If we were liquidating the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian camps, then definitely we are on the other side of the trenches, we are with the Israelis and the Americans.

While I am confident of the attitudes of President Hafiz al-Asad and the stand of Syria and while we actually support them, however, closing the offices of the militias in West Beirut and disarming them poses a danger. On balance, this might cause a disturbance posing an extreme danger in the national ranks, because on the other side of Beirut, East Beirut, the Phalangists and the separatists are still armed. Therefore, all the militias must be disbanded, including the Phalangists. This would be a great action. However, we hope, God willing, that the disarming of West Beirut is the first step which will be followed by disarming the Phalangist militias in East Beirut. We hope this will happen.

I would like to stress in conclusion that after 10 years of exercising power you should not depend on anybody but yourselves. You are still exposed to danger. Do not be delighted with your achievements, namely, facilities, highways, bridges, and factories and the cities — those are not a source of pleasure at all. You are still lacking water, and I tell you that you should search for it peacefully or by war. And I still say that Europe and the United States wants to again colonize Libya and the Arab countries. However, in your search for water for your offspring, and your search for stability and strength to confront the expected European military invasion, depend only on your freedom, not on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or anyone else.

And I find myself free to move outside Libya. I might travel anywhere, stay wherever I like, or live at any place — you have no relation with me. I might be here a day and 10 days at another place. [chants]

Further Reportage on Events at Sabha Congress

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Jallud

LD030215 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
0138 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud after his return from Damascus concluding the pan-Arab mission that was commissioned by the brother leader of the revolution to stop the Palestinian bloodshed and to lift the siege of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. [Video shows Al-Qadhdhafi and Jallud sitting indoors opposite each other talking — no sound]

USSR's Solovyev Addresses Congress

LD021606 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
0946 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Speech by Yuriy Felippovich Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the Libyan General People's Congress in Sabha; in Russian with passage-by-passage translation in Arabic — live]

[Text] Dear friends: The friendly Libyan people are today celebrating the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's power. Permit me to convey to you and to the Libyan Jamahiriyah's leadership and people, congratulations on this occasion from the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet people. [applause]

The 1 September revolution dealt a strong blow to imperialism in this part of the world. It opened up to the Libyan people the road to true political independence, and to the elimination of the imperialist yoke from Libyan territory, and enabled them to carry out radical internal changes for the good of the broad masses. The establishment of the popular authority's bodies, through whom the participation of the people in the running of the country was guaranteed, undoubtedly constitutes an important landmark on the road of Libya's independent development.

Libya's departure from the sphere of imperialist political influence, its active support for national liberation movements and its struggle for the creation of a just international economic order against the neoglobalist course of the United States and its allies — all this evokes the hatred of its enemies. That is why the Jamahiriyah has become the target of unceasing threats, intimidation and armed provocations by imperialism.

Today, the Libyan people are facing new hostile intrigues. The imperialist powers, led by the United States, are stirring up the internal conflict in Chad. The Soviet Union strongly condemns this imperialist interference and advocates a peaceful settlement of this conflict by the people of Chad without foreign interference.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is not alone. Today, we wish to strongly assert that Soviet people are deeply aligned with the Libyan people against imperialism [applause], for the sake of bolstering the sovereignty of their homeland and their continued march along the road of progressive development.

When the U.S. war machine dealt its barbaric air strikes at Libyan territory last spring, the USSR expressed clearly its solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This was openly declared in the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. Our attitude has manifested itself in the moral, political, diplomatic and military support to friendly Libya. The Soviet people expressed their anger through mass demonstrations and rallies, held to support Libya in our country.

Soviet-Libyan relations have witnessed tangible progress during recent years in the various spheres. Cooperation between us is based on the principles of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

The visit of our friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Moscow in 1985, and his talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev — which resulted in the signing of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, commercial, and technical cooperation between our two countries — has played an important role in increasing this cooperation.

Dear friends: This year, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Republic. This revolution, led by the great Lenin, not only opened the way for the building of a socialist society in our country, but also provided a strong impetus to the struggle of the oppressed peoples on the road to social and national liberation — a struggle which eventually led to the collapse of the colonialist system and the emergence from the debris of scores of independent countries.

Since the establishment of Soviet authority, which reflected the radical interests of the people, our country has achieved great successes, including the creation of a powerful economic capability, and the guaranteeing of continued growth in the people's prosperity, and the Soviet man opened the way of mankind into space.

Our successes are beyond all controversy. However hard our enemies in the imperialist camp try to fabricate things, they cannot belittle our achievements. In our homeland, Soviet society is now entering a new watershed, essentially based on the mobilization of all the great capabilities of socialism to intensify as much as possible the course of social economic growth and political development. This constitutes the basis of the strategic course drawn up by the 27th CPSU Congress, which aims at rebuilding all aspects of life in the society of our country. For this reason, the party has embarked on a deep analysis of the great experience we have gained to derive lessons from it and to criticize the errors that have been committed. Our party is capable of undertaking this step because of its strength and its strong ties with the people, and because of the unlimited support accorded to it by the people.

The January 1987 CPSU Central Committee session constituted an important point along the road toward the implementation of the resolutions of the party's congress. During this session, discussions covered ways to develop Soviet democracy and the people's effective participation in the running of the country, within the framework of the rebuilding operation.

Our internal policy and our creative constructive work for the development of socialist society dictates and defines Soviet foreign policy.

The USSR fights a constant battle for halting the mad race in nuclear armaments in which imperialism took the initiative, for preventing the transfer of this race into space, and for the realization of total nuclear disarmament. It also works for the rectification of international conditions and the peaceful settlement of existing conflicts.

The USSR proposes the establishment of a general system of international security. Our firm position is based on the fact that our own security cannot be founded at the expense of the security of others.

For 1 and 1/2 years, the USSR refrained from nuclear tests. The whole world expected the United States to follow suit. But once again the U.S. Administration thwarted the peace-loving peoples' hopes. But it was not possible for us to permit imperialism to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the world of socialism. For this reason, we were forced to resume nuclear tests.

Let the imperialists know that the USSR will never concede its own security and that of its friends and allies. [applause]

For decades, the Middle East has been the center of dangerous tension. Blood is being shed there. Acts of violence and the violation of laws and traditions have become the order of the day. Supported by imperialism — above all, U.S. imperialism — Israel continues to occupy Arab territories, carries out new acts of aggression, and refuses to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The United States and Israel have been obstructing efforts leading to a just solution of the Middle East conflict and have been utilizing the disunity of the Arab world to impose on the Arabs unilateral agreements of the Camp David type.

The U.S. aggression against Libya, U.S.-Israeli pressure on Syria, and the amassing of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean in such open hostility to the Arabs indicate that imperialism is trying to impose its domination over the peoples of the region and and that it is pursuing a neo-imperialist policy. Imperialist intrigues can be aborted if they are faced by unified Arab willpower, and if the Arab countries overcome their present division and pool their efforts on the basis of the unity of their radical national interests. Only through collective efforts can a just solution be found to the vital interests of the Arab peoples, including the releasing of the Middle East conflict from its present impasse.

We are totally confident of the need to make new efforts for finding ways leading to lasting peace in the Middle East through the convocation of an international peace conference. This is the objective behind the formation of a preliminary committee with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Because of imperialism, the question of security in the Mediterranean remains tense. While supporting the transformation of this region into one of constant peace and cooperation, our country has proposed, on more than one occasion, the implementation of a complete package of measures, including the withdrawal of vessels equipped with nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, and abandoning the deployment of nuclear weapons in nonnuclear countries bordering on this sea. In this regard, we note with satisfaction that these proposals have met with the understanding of the Libyan leadership.

We, in the USSR, support a speedy halt to the Iran-Iraq war, which conflicts with the radical interests of the two peoples of Iran and Iraq and benefits none other than the imperialists who are trying to utilize it to widen their military presence in the Middle East. The quicker the two warring sides agree to sit at the negotiating table, the better this would be for the peoples of the two countries and for the cause of regional and international security.

As is known, to justify its imperialist policy against the progressive movements and countries, the United States brands these movements and countries as terrorists. It is well known that the United States and its strategic ally Israel are the ones who have adopted a policy of state terrorism.

Dear friends, I wish to take this opportunity while in the land of friendly Libya, to affirm to you once more that the Soviet people hold feelings of deep sympathy with the Libyan people. I wish to affirm to you that we will not abandon our efforts to continue the development of cooperation between our two countries for the sake of the victory in the causes of general peace and social progress. We wish the Libyan people further successes in the struggle against imperialism, for the strengthening of their national sovereignty, and for the continued development along the road of democracy and progress.

In conclusion, permit me to read to you the cable of congratulations addressed to Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

To Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, Tripoli.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium congratulates the leadership and people of the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah on the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's power in Libya. That event, which became a major landmark in the history of the struggle by the Libyan people, lies in the mainstream of the transformations which were initiated by the September 1969 revolution. The achievements by the Libyan Jamahiriyah to overcome the burdensome colonial legacy and build a new life, created the basis for its further advance along the path of social progress. The country's development in accordance with its independent choice meets with bitter resistance from the aggressive circles of imperialism which strive to foist their will on the liberated states. A concentrated expression of that policy was the U.S. attack on Libya last year. Repelling that imperialist sortie with the support of the world's progressive forces, the Libyan people demonstrated tenacity and staunchness. Over the past decade Soviet-Libyan relations have developed considerably and have become enriched with fresh content. The Soviet Union intends to continue strengthening the bonds of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Jamahiriyah in the interests of the peoples of our countries, to frustrate imperialist intrigues, and for the good of universal peace. We wish you personally, and all the Libyan people, success in the fight for peace, progress and consolidation of national independence.

[Signed] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kremlin, Moscow, 1 March 1987

GUNT's Oumar Declares Cease-Fire

LD022019 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1140 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Speech by Chadian GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar, to session of General People's Congress held in Sabha — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. By extending this invitation to the Chadian GUNT to participate in the celebrations of the Libyan fraternal people, you brothers at the General People's Congress secretariat have once again confirmed the relations of struggle existing between two fraternal peoples. By attending this great gathering — an embodiment of the dream of mankind for thousands of years in achieving democracy and freedom — brothers and friends, heads and members of delegations, you have for your part affirmed the solidarity of destiny among the peoples struggling against international imperialism, colonialism, and reaction and affirmed the pioneering role of the Jamahiriyah in the face of imperialism and reaction.

The resolutions drafted by members of the free society of Libya during their Basic People's Congress, brothers and sisters, secretaries of the Basic People's Congress and people's committees, these resolutions and what is included in them regarding the Great Jamahiriyah's support for the fighting Chadian people [applause] — material and moral support, military and political support — confirms once again the fateful cohesion between the two fraternal people, cohesion which is seen in the ideological and strategic alliance between the great 1 September revolution under the leadership of the revolutionary teacher Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause and slogans], and the people's revolution under the leadership of the Chadian Liberation Front, Frolinat, which is considered the backbone of GUNT. [passage omitted]

The conflict in Chad has been classified in numerous ways. Sometimes, colonialist propaganda drums pretend that it is a sectarian conflict between Muslims and Christians. Other times they say that it is a tribal conflict for power. Finally, colonialist propaganda drums are trying to make international public opinion believe that the conflict is between what is called the central government in Ndjamena and the rebels in the north. Therefore, what is the truth? Is there a central government in Ndjamena whether [words indistinct] or progress, does this not matter? Everybody knows that we cannot talk about a government so long as there is no state, and that the constituents of a state are as follows: land, residents, and administrative and military structure. Let us look at the Chadian arena and the reality of Ndjamena regime from this point of view.

First of all, with regard to the Chadian territories. There is a division within the Chadian territories at the 16th Parallel, which separates the northern part from the south. The northern part of the country, north of the 16th Parallel, which is under the control of GUNT forces, represents approximately 50 percent of Chadian land surface — in other words, 550,000 square km, which is nearly the size of France. Concerning population, more than 70 percent of Chadian residents live dispersed in neighboring countries: Sudan, the Central African Republic, Nigeria, Cameroon, and the Great Jamahiriyah. From the administrative and military aspect, the majority of the state's cadres have been liquidated by the forces of the agent Habre with the assistance of the colonialist French army. Anyone who has escaped death is now living in exile in Africa and Europe.

From the military point of view, Habre's gang in Ndjamena has been able to control the southern part of the country only because of the blatant intervention of French forces, with the help of U.S. imperialism and both racist regimes in the south of the continent and occupied Palestine, and all reactionary and agent regimes in the Arab world and Africa, of which I can mention the agent regime in Egypt and the agent regime in Zaire. We have shown evidence of the incorporation of these agent regimes alongside French forces and Ndjamena's rebellious group, and we provided examples of Egyptian- and Zionist-made arms to the international press. We, Chad's forces, cannot recognize or be subjected to any false government that is established in our country by the power of French, U.S., and other aircraft and armies.

As you know, the military arena these days is witnessing a continuous escalation. At this very moment some French and U.S. experts and personnel have arrived at the confrontation line, the 16th Parallel. This is the first time that we are announcing, from this platform, the arrival of U.S. soldiers at the 16th Parallel — the first time in the history of our struggle. Despite all this, GUNT has shown to local and international public opinion its readiness to participate in any African initiative aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Chadian cause. From this aspect, GUNT has responded to all OAU appeals to hold a conference for national reconciliation in Chad, particularly the appeal by the present OAU chairman, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguessou.

More than that, and confirming our intention, our determination, and our willingness to find a peaceful solution and to put an end to the suffering of the Chadian people that has been going on for dozens of years, as I have said, we have declared, and we are announcing from this platform a unilateral cease-fire for a period of 3 days to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of people's power in the Jamahiriyah. [applause]

This anniversary is one that for the oppressed peoples has put the first nail in the coffin of dictatorship and oppression. Therefore, from this platform, GUNT announces its commitment to a cease-fire for a period of 3 days. Everything being circulated by Western media, for the next 3 days, whether about news reports or allegations about air raids or military attacks by GUNT against Habre's forces, or against French forces, will be considered as lies and fallacies.

As I have said, the Chadian people, who have sacrificed and are still sacrificing their wealth and their finest sons for the sake of gaining freedom and dignity, value peace and stability more than anyone else. Thus, we are determined to (?accept) all initiatives that might open the way for finding a peaceful solution to the Chadian problem. But if the rebellious clique in Ndjamena, French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and local reaction consider all these peaceful steps and initiatives presented by GUNT... [Ibn Oumar changes thought] We emphasize to you brothers and friends that we are ready and determined to continue the armed struggle at any cost and from whatever distance against France, against the United States, against the racist regime in the south of the continent, against the Zionist regime, and other reactionaries.

We are prepared to sacrifice more victims and more martyrs until the realization of freedom, independence, and democracy for the Chadian people by believing in God's words when he said: To those against whom war is made, permission is given to fight, because they are wronged; and verily, God is most powerful in their aid. [Koranic verse]

I thank you brothers. Forward, and the struggle continues. [applause]

Cuban Delegate Lauds 'Success'

LD020435 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Al-Sharara al-Ula, al-Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The head of the Cuban delegation, who are in Great Jamahiriyah to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history, lauded the interest shown by the great al-Fatih revolution in all aspects of development and the role of this revolution in the success accomplished by it in economic and social fields.

He asserted, in a statement to the correspondent of JANA at the Municipality of Marzaq, the Libyan Arab experiment in the reclamation of the desert is astonishing and deserve to become an international experiment to be studied and followed at international level.

He added that the great victory by revolution over backwardness enabled the Libyan Arab people to score their glorious triumph in confronting American imperialism and resisting steadfastly all plots and schemes of the enemy.

Delegations Continue To Arrive for Congress

Korean Workers Party Group

LD272250 Tripoli JANA in English 1753 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, al Nowar 27, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Kye Ung-tae the Politburo candidate member, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this morning to attend the sessions of the General People's Congress and join the Libyan Arab people its celebrations of the 10th anniversary of establishing people's authority and the birth of first jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to JANA at the airport, Mr. Kye expressed his and his accompanying delegation's joy to visit Great Jamahiriyah and participate in the people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of establishing people's authority.

He asserted that both Great Jamahiriyah and Korea stand in the same trench against imperialism and colonialism and on the road of progress and building the new society on the light of the close relations which are progressing day by day between both our countries.

Mauritanian Official

LD272311 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Feb (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Sidna Ould Sidia, permanent secretary of the CMSN of Mauritania, and an accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this evening to attend the General People's Congress meetings and to share in the celebrations of the Arab Libyan people marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's power and the birth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

Fatah's Sa'id Musa

LD281028 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Feb (JANA) — Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa], member of the Fatah Revolutionary Command, stated that the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the silver [as received] jubilee, the 10th anniversary of the advent of the people's authority and the birth of the first jamahiriyah in history, "is a celebration for all the revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the world."

In statement to JANA correspondent on his arrival in Tripoli yesterday evening to take part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the anniversary marking the establishment of the people's authority, Abu Musa said that the direct democracy practised by the Libyan Arab people on their soil through their implementation of the theses of the Third Universal Theory, the thoughts of the Green Book with its three parts, has proved successful and has become an object of interest to the whole world owing to the radical solutions it offers to solve the problems facing mankind.

He added that, when the people's masses possess their own authority, they are capable of protecting their gains through their implementation of direct democracy. He went on to say that the Libyan Arab people, who have taken possession of their authority, resources, and arms, and who have achieved success with the implementation of the Third Universal Theory, have, with this victory, upset U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and the reactionary regimes. They also have faced a barbaric U.S. Atlantist aggression aimed at the leader teacher, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Abu Musa also praised the sincere revolutionary efforts deployed by the Great Jamahiriyah to stop the shedding of Palestinian blood and to lift the siege on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Lebanese Figure

LD281251 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0958 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 28 Feb (JANA) — Brother Ziyad al-Hums, member of the Lebanese revolutionary committees, said in a statement to JANA on his arrival in Tripoli yesterday evening to take part in the celebrations marking the establishment of the people's authority, that the Jamahiriyah is the land of free Arabs, the land where man can live with his dignity and freedom. [passage omitted]

Ugandan Foreign Minister

LD281322 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0958 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 28 Feb (JANA) — Brother Ibrahim Mukiibi, the Ugandan minister of foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to take part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

Brother Ibrahim Mukiibi said he and the delegation accompanying him were happy to participate in this glorious anniversary in the history of mankind. [passage omitted]

Pakistani Delegation

LD281551 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Nowar 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — An Islamic delegation from Pakistan arrived yesterday in Tripoli to take part in the festivities of the Libyan Arab People to mark the proclamation of people's power and the birth of the first jamahiriyah in history. The president of the delegation expressed pleasure at the visit which he said would enable them to see closely the application of people's power on the soil of Great Jamahiriyah. He lauded the backing provided by the Libyan revolution and people for Islam and Muslims the world over.

Niger Delegation

LD281459 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli Al Nowar 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A delegation from Niger arrived yesterday in Tripoli to take part in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's power and the birth of the first jamahiriyah on earth.

In a statement to JANA, the minister of state for foreign relations in Niger lauded the relations linking Niger and Great Jamahiriyah asserting that the presence of the delegation in Tripoli to take part in the celebrations shows the depth of relations and long standing bonds between the people of Great Jamahiriyah and Niger.

Suriname Assembly President

LD281501 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Nowar 28, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The preisdent of the National Assembly in Suriname arrived yesterday in Tripoli to take part in the festivities of the Libyan Arab People to mark the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's power and the brth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to JANA on her arrival, the president of the Suriname National Assembly pointed out that the history of Suriname in fighting imperialism and colonialism is similar to that of Libya. She said the visit would benefit the people of Suriname which are in the midst of adopting a new constitution to replace the colonial one. She added that her visit to Great Jamahiriyah would contribute to the consolidation of relations of cooperation between the two peoples and the exchange of expertise in various fields.

Nicaraguan Delegation

LD011409 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Victor Torodo Lomis, the member of the Sandinista Revolutionary Command, and the delegation accompanying him yesterday arrived in Tripoli to attend the celebration of 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority and birth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to the correspondent of JANA, Mr Victor Lomis expressed pleasure and his delegation [as received] to have the opportunity to visit Great Jamahiriyah and take part in this event. He said "We carry the greetings and solidarity of the people of Nicaragua to their friendly Libyan Arab people and revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The member of the Sandinista Revolutionary Command in Nicaragua expressed admiration and appreciation of the digos [as received] people's democracy applied by the Libyan Arab people which the Nicaraguan revolution is seeking to implement.

He pointed out that the Great Jamahiriyah and Nicaragua are waging common struggle against American imperialism. He said Nicaragua is being subjected to an imperialist onslaught by the American (?Administration) on backed Somozan gangs. [sentence as received]

Romanian Delegation

LD011421 Tripoli JANA in English 0953 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Ion Stoian, the member of the Political Bureau of the Romanian Political Party and secretary of the party's Central Committee for foreign affairs [title as received], and the delegation accompanying him yesterday arrived in Tripoli to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority and birth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to JANA on their arrival, the Romanian member of the Political Bureau expressed the solidarity of the Romanian people with their friendly Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He pointed out that relations between the two countries are strong because they are based on the firm foundations of mutual respect and common struggle for peace and cooperation and against colonialism and domination.

He concluded his statement by expressing his pleasure and that of his delegation to take part in this historical occasion in Great Jamahiriyah.

PLO's Al-Wazir

LD011432 Tripoli JANA in English 0956 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Abu Jihad, Khalil Al-Wazir, arrived yesterday in Tripoli to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first jamahiriyah in history.

CSSR Deputy Prime Minister

LD011529 Tripoli JANA in English 1110 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Al Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Miroslav Toman, the Czech deputy prime minister, saluted on behalf of his country, the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

On arrival at Sabha International Airport at the head of a high level delegation yesterday, Mr Toman declared "We came to Great Jamahiriyah to participate our friendly Libyan Arab people's celebration of this historical occasion and affirm our unlimited support for their struggle and resistance against imperialist schemes. He added "Czechoslovakia is seeking the consolidation of its relations and opening of new perspectives for bilateral cooperation with the Libyan Arab people in various fields. He described relations between the two countries as positive and distinctive and represent an example for relations based on constructive cooperation and mutual respect.

The Czech deputy prime minister has strongly condemned American and French schemes against the freedom of African people. He said his country strongly opposes French-American colonial intervention in Chad.

He asserted that the French-American blatant intervention shows the hostile intentions of imperialism towards African people especially for the purpose of imposing control and domination of the continent anew. He emphasised "We support the African liberation struggle against all forms of foreign domination and colonialism which is striving to entrench the position of colonialism and subjugate small nations to a destructive strategy.

The Czech official said "Before this international situation we say to imperialists to go home and urge our African friends to be vigilant and rally around their patriotic leaderships to decide their own destiny and the need for firm confrontation of all forms of colonial intervention.

Vietnamese Delegation

LD020439 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Al-Sharara al-Ula, al-Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the Standing Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and member of the State Council, arrived yesterday in Al-Sharara al-Ula at the head of a delegation to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to JANA, Mr Dam expressed his pleasure and that of his delegation to attend the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people. He reasserted the solid and firm relations of friendship linking the people of Great Jamahiriyah and Vietnam and that they stand in the same trench against imperialism and Zionism. He said his visit to Jamahiriyah is a genuine expression of support and solidarity of the Vietnamese people with the Libyan Arab people in confronting imperialist provocations.

Mr Dam concluded his statement by pointing to the distinctive and developed relations between the two countries for the mutual benefit of the people of Great Jamahiriyah and Vietnam.

Poland's Baryla, Delegation

LD020443 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Al-Shararah al-Ula, 1 March (JANA) — Today at noon Mr Jozef Baryla, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Worker's Party, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Al-Shararah al-Ula Sabha to participate in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the declaration of people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history. [passage omitted]

PFLP's George Habash

LD020413 Tripoli JANA in English 1850 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr George Habash, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], arrived today in Tripoli to share the Libyan Arab people their celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

In a statement to JANA, Dr Habash pointed out that the anniversaries of Great Jamahiriyah are the anniversaries of all Arabs, as they mark the contents of the great al-Fatih revolution. He said that Arab masses and the whole world are aware that Al-Fatih revolution has been and still a significant supporter of the Palestinian people in its struggle to regain Palestine, and it is a constant supporter of Arab liberation forces. He added that the great al-Fatih revolution is an important part of the movement of progress and socialism in the world.

Dr Habash stressed "We are celebrating these contents and this occasion and naturally we express our warm congratulations to the masses of the Libyan Arab people and its leader of revolution Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who represents a great symbol".

Ugandan President

[illegible]020421 Tripoli JANA in English 1858 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Al-Sharara al-Ula, al-Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The president of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, this afternoon arrived in the city of al-Sharara al-Ula Sabha at the head of a top Ugandan delegation to attend the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

A massive public welcome was given to the Ugandan president and Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi was at the head of the party who received him. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were members and secretaries of People's Congresses and committees of various municipalities and a number of the officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses at the International Airport of Sabha shouted and chanted slogans welcoming the Libyan of Libya asserting the unity of struggle between the people of Libya and Uganda and the revolution in confronting imperialist designs and plots against Africa and its people. [sentence as received]

Bulgarian Delegation

LD020427 Tripoli JANA in English 1901 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] Al-Sharara al-Ula, al-Marikh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The vice president of Bulgaria, Radi Poniganov, [name and title as received] and the delegation accompanying him arrived today in Sabha to take part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of proclamation of people's authority and birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Vice President Poniganov expressed his personal pleasure and that of the delegation in his company at the arrival in Great Jamahiriyah to participate in this revolutionary occasion.

He lauded the positive relations linking the two countries and expressed satisfaction at their development and progress.

Sudanese Delegation

LD012232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1945 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text]Sabha, 1 Mar (JANA) — Brother Idris al-Banna, member of the Sudanese State Council, arrived here this evening leading a big delegation on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah to participate in the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the first jamahiriyah.

A big welcoming reception was held in honor of the Sudanese guest. He was welcomed on arrival by Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. Following the Sudanese national anthem and the Libyan national anthem, the guest reviewed a guard of honor. He then shook hands with the secretaries of the people's committees and a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Brother al-Banna is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Agriculture Minister 'Umar al-Nur al-Da'im; Irrigation Minister Aldo Ago; Khartoum Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam; and a popular delegation from the Central and Darfur Provinces.

It is recalled here that a big Sudanese delegation arrived here during the past two days to see for itself the practical application of direct popular democracy and to attend the sessions of the General People's Congress.

UGANDA

Museveni's Statement Refutes Press 'Distortions'

EA282214 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Statement by President Yoweri Museveni at 25 February news conference, followed by correspondents' questions; held in the State House, Entebbe — recorded]

[Text] [Begin Museveni recording] The situation in the north has been completely messed up in your writing. Of recent I have been listening to the radio, my friend the BBC and some of the local papers. The image they create contains the following elements.

If I may summarize them: Element number one is that some towns like Gulu, like Soroti have been overrun [laughs] by these bandits. Have been overrun — those words have been used I am sure. Have been overrun by these bandits. And that NRA units had withdrawn from some of these towns.

Number two is that these bandit groups are growing in strength. That is the second lie. This is just a lie.

The third one is that — I think this is being peddled by some other elements, maybe not necessarily journalists but being relayed by journalists — that our troops have evacuated from certain parts of the northern region and abandoned those parts.

Number four: Mr (Seera) Muwanga said that NRA in terms of violating human rights is as bad as Amin. That was (?what) this gentleman said. And this idea of saying that (?NRA is) violating human rights has been repeated by several papers and also by some foreign news agencies.

I think that these are the four big distortions which I have been detecting in the (?things) I have been reading or hearing on the radio. Now let us deal with them one by one.

Overrunning towns: There is no town of Uganda which has ever been overrun by these chaps ever since this conflict started, be it Gulu, be it Soroti, be it Kitgum, be it Lira. All the big towns in these areas have not been overrun by these bandits. They have been attacked, yes. There is a difference between attacking and overrunning. They have been attacked, and these attacks have always been repulsed, with very heavy casualties on the side of the bandits.

For instance, just this 1 and 1/2 week last, since today, 1 and 1/2 weeks back, when the bandits attacked Gulu, they did not even attack our units as such. They just came in the section of the town where there were no troops, and we thought they were coming to attack the barracks. Kumbe [Swahili for "actually"], when our troops advanced they just ran away. Our troops came. By the time they arrived there, these chaps fled and ran away. But anyway we managed to kill 34 of them, while they were running away. No weapon was captured from us, hardly any casualties in that attack, and for the enemy 34 people killed and some weapons captured, maybe, I don't know, maybe about (?20) or something like that.

In another place called Puranga, which is on the Kitgum Road, in this incident they attacked our unit which was there, and they withdrew, leaving behind 94 dead bodies. Ninety-four dead bodies. This is at Puranga bridge, and when we talk of dead bodies we talk of those we have counted physically. We do not talk about the ones they have carried away or the ones who die afterwards.

Now this is in the last 1 and 1/2 weeks. Then in Soroti area again another idiocy. These chaps, firstly because we do not harass civilians, a few of them came in civilian clothes. There is a slum area in Soroti. Then sometime during the day, our people noticed there were some funny people hiding in the slum, obviously being harbored by some people there.

Then when our people noticed, these people came and tried to attack the barracks. Because where there is barracks, there is an airfield. They came to attack these two areas. Repulsed. [as heard] The dead on the side of the enemy counted 58, 25 on the airfield, 33 on the barracks, and 60 captured. [Words indistinct] captured something like 30 or 20. Now, somebody goes out and says Soroti was overrun. Now if it was overrun, then how many weapons were captured from our barracks, how many aircraft were damaged, because there were aircraft there?

So, in these 1 and 1/2 weeks from today, the total of how many now, 34, 94, 118, because earlier on we had killed something like 60 right in north of Soroti. A big number of poor chaps killed. So that is number one. No town has ever been overrun and no town will be overrun.

Number two: Guerrillas growing in strength. This is absolute rubbish. Since Christmas up to today, we have counted these fellows who call themselves guerrillas killed, since Christmas 1,184, killed and left there in the battlefield — 1,184. This does not include those who died whom we did not see. Weapons captured since Christmas — approximately 1,400 pieces. Now, if you think that this is growing in strength then there must be something wrong with your measurement.

Three: For instance, sometimes we move forces from one township to another one. Now to some of these chaps this means evacuation. This has nothing to do with evacuation. I hear that the enemy is now in Padibe and I have got troops in Kalongo. The troops should stay in Kalongo? They should not pursue the enemy? Because if I withdraw them from Kalongo to pursue the enemy then I will have evacuated Kalongo. Now this is just incredible madness.

So when we are deploying troops from one area to another one, it depends on the plan of dealing with the enemy, with the information we have and on other things. No town will ever be evacuated in that area, in the north. We can concentrate, disperse, or change location depending on our [words indistinct] plan and depending on the information we have about the enemy.

Violating human rights: This is absolute rubbish, contemptible, because our record is very, very, very clear. We have got an operational code of conduct which is published in the *Uganda Gazette*. Everybody can go and read it. We have got this operational code of conduct is use during fighting. When we are fighting, that is what governs our troops — in terms of combat efficiency, in terms of relationship with the masses, in terms of relationship between the soldiers and their fellow soldiers. Those are governed by the operational code of conduct which we wrote when we were in the bush, we have not even written it today. In normal times our troops are governed by what we call the code of conduct. So we have got two codes. One for operations; one for normal times in the barracks.

If anybody commits a mistake and he is known or reported, either by the civilians or by the soldiers, he will definitely be dealt with under the operational code of conduct if it is during operations, or under the code of conduct if it is during normal times. And I am sure you have been reading in the papers the general court martial has been sitting. You have been reporting about this yourself, so if there is any soldier who committed a mistake he has been punished or he will be punished, unless of course the incident is not reported. For that one, and moreover in the case of the northern operational areas, I have appointed liaison officers. These have no other job except to record all complaints from the public, and ensure that these complaints are followed up and those responsible for misbehavior arrested and charged according to the appropriate law. So if there is anybody who has got — and these liaison officers office, is known to the public. [sentence as heard]

Of course, I cannot say that there is nobody who may misbehave in the NRA. They do misbehave, but the most important thing is, do we condone the misbehavior, and do we do nothing about it? Because that has been the problem in Uganda. The problem has been that soldiers have been misbehaving, and the leaders have been doing nothing about it, and moreover have been condoning what has been happening. But in our case this is absolutely not the case.

Finally these elements, both local, in the press, and some businessmen in Kampala, and these foreign elements who are giving these false stories, are really doing a big disservice to Uganda. Because first of all they are instigating these chaps to commit more suicide by thinking that they will — by trying to attack our units and causing trouble in the north. [sentence as heard] The result is that these poor chaps are being massacred. There is no way these enemies can ever defeat our Army.

For us, we are not desk-bound bureaucrats. We are not people who came to power through elections and things like that. Fighting is something we know very well, so there is no way. If these fellows have got other — if they want power, they should think of other ways. But this method will not work. The only result, the only consequence of this is that they are causing death of these poor chaps. We are not going to tolerate anybody who carries a rifle within the borders of Uganda without the authority of the NRA. He is going to be defeated by force of arms.

If there is anybody who has got a political, a justified political cause, we can deal with him politically as we have dealt with all these groups. How many groups are represented in the government? Many, many, many, many. [Words indistinct] UPC is in the government, (?UTI) in the government. All these groups, ex-Amin soldiers, those who are palatable, those who are touchable, are in the government. Now if these groups here had a justified political position, even though it may be different from our own position, we would have accommodated them. [end recording]

[Announcer] After those remarks on the situation in the northern part of Uganda, his excellency the president answered some questions from the members of the press.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] [Words indistinct] newspaper. As we heard, the rebels in the mainly in the Kitgun-Gulu area who were associated with the Bazilio [words indistinct] group. Now, we have in Soroti, we had rustlers, cattle rustlers and you assured the nation that sort of problem had been contained in a scant manner. Now we are hearing of rebels. We heard reports of some rebels in Soroti taking over Kaberamaido. Now you have just reported the rebels who attacked Soroti town are these rebels connected with the rebels of those in Kitgum-Gulu area, or they are the same, or there is a different force which is working in alliance for [words indistinct] (?in eastern) with the other rebels, the initial ones?

[Museveni] Well, you are talking about the ones of Soroti. Now you see there two groups. One is the group in the north, it is called UPDM. This is Bazilio group. These are mainly ex-soldiers and some of the young boys whom Bazilio gave guns when he was running away. Then, in the east, Obote has also been trying to organize a group because the other group in the north is not with Obote. Obote has been trying, is instead with Bazilio [as heard] and to some extent with Amin because you get Juma Oris representing Amin and this other one representing Bazilio Okello. So Obote has also been trying to organize a group using former special force people who are disbanded from the police. In fact, we have arrested 60 of them. We have got them now in Soroti. So these tried to link up with the cattle raiders. They linked up somehow and I think even earlier on I told you that some of the cattle rustlers were these elements. Even earlier on I have told you. But all the same, you see how you measure success in these things is exactly what I have been telling you. What success is the Army achieving in killing them? The whole of Karamoja is almost clear. It is actually only one pocket now remaining and we are dealing with it.

Around Soroti, between Katakwi and Dakabera in these last few weeks they have done some few ambushes but we know them and we are dealing with them.

[Correspondent] [Name indistinct] *New Vision.* Civilians are being victimized by these rebels both in the north and in the east. Does the government have any plan to assist these people who are being victimized and may be forcefully recruited into the rebel army?

[Museveni] Yes. In the case of Gulu, what they do is, these rebels tell the people that if you report us we shall kill all your family and they do — all children, women, babies. They are so primitive; it is a very primitive group of people. What they were doing in Lumero here is what they are doing there. That is absolutely true and of course we are assisting them. That is what you know, this 1,184. [sentence as heard] This is the assistance we are giving civilians. The only way you can assist the civilians it to eliminate these fellows.

[Correspondent] We are told since you launched this initiative to save Uganda money through transport by resorting to the railway, there have been people who have been undermining the exercise and now we are, in our office, we are getting so many complaints of importers and exporters who cannot get their goods in and out of the country because there are no trains, there are no wagons. How much is the government aware of this and what is it doing about it?

[Museveni] Well, myself I am aware and we are going to be very tough. One of the things we are doing, we are going to introduce a new law in the next session of the NRC. I gave a speech today to the law society and I outlined to them a new program of legislation which is going to be effected in this next session of the NRC, which is going to transform the law of Uganda as far as embezzlers are concerned, embezzlers of public funds, as far as economic saboteurs are concerned, as far as negligent public officials are concerned and so on and so forth. And I think we are going to give these chaps a very hard time by using legislation because for those we do not need guns; we just need adequate legislation.

I know I have even heard that they are going to try to destroy the wagon ferry at Jinja. I have heard that. I do not know how true it is that somebody drove a train onto the wagon ferry to destroy it. I heard that. Is this true or not true? You see, because the wagon ferry which is taking coffee from Jinja to Mwanza has completely undermined the trucks owned by these sharks which have been milking Uganda's economy. They now want to destroy the wagon ferry by driving a train on to the.... [Museveni laughs; incomplete sentence as heard] You can imagine.

Now you are saying that we should also accommodate them politically or [word indistinct]. What do we do with these now? How can we, where we will put them with these interests, who were milking the economy of Uganda through the road transport so that we were paying on every metric ton of coffee 112 dollars per metric ton to transport it to Mombasa instead of 42 dollars now — because we are now paying 42 dollars per metric ton instead of 112. These people are so frustrated that they have decided now to try and destroy the wagon ferry.

I think you will see very soon how we solve problems. You will see. And I am even going to use detention. I have never used the Detention Act but I am going to use it against economic saboteurs while I am still waiting for the new law. I will use it because unfortunately the first government had provided quite sufficient laws in the wrong areas. I am prepared to use the Detention Act against economic saboteurs until there is a new law which is developed by the NRC. As well, I am also going to detain anybody who maligns the NRA and as for you journalists, you had better watch out. Anybody who maligns the name of the NRA, I shall put him inside using the presidential powers of detention.

I will not use it to detain people who want to overthrow me; those I will deal with through the courts. If you want, that is the safer area, you can try to overthrow me and we shall fight, because you are not fighting somebody who has got empty hands. There we shall fight but if you [words indistinct]. Two things where I am going to use the Detention Act: maligning the NRA — people who are dying for the country and you stand here and abuse them. I put you inside. This one I am putting you a note while I am waiting for the law, for these fellows to work it out.

Secondly, economic saboteurs like that fellow who drove the train: If the law does not handle him I am going to put him inside. Or like this fellow who kept the plane waiting for 10 hours, kept the Egyptian minister here for how many, for 2 days or what? Can you imagine? So I hope there is adequate law to put this man in jail, the one who drove the train onto the wagon ferry. These games must stop. You see, we did not come here to play games. Two things you must steer clear of: economic sabotage and maligning the NRA [words indistinct]. [indistinct audience remarks]

[Museveni, continues] No, [laughter] I am going to reserve it for those two gentlemen. The economic saboteur and the one who maligns, because this is very, very infuriating. You malign those who are dying, don't you like the peace, the little peace which we have here? Is it good or bad? These boys have been fighting for you for so many years and you come and malign them. You know malign? [sentence as heard] This one is not acceptable to me. Any other thing, you can abuse Museveni, you can do what, but do not malign the NRA, and economic sabotage. [as heard]

Up the economy, I will lock him up [preceding sentence in Swahili] And actually he drives a train onto the wagon ferry. Can you imagine? I think some things are being destroyed, the bridge and all this. And the whole purpose — these are mafia. Uganda has been controlled by mafia. Eh? The law — you are going to see very soon.

[Correspondent] Their interests are involved...

[Museveni, interrupting] In what?

[Correspondent] In making this exercise difficult of transporting goods to and from Uganda by train, so in the short run what is going, or in the medium term...

[Museveni, interrupting] The ones in Uganda, as I have told you; I have told you what I am going to do. Those who are in Uganda here. Those who are elsewhere, not in Uganda, we shall look for other ways. There is always more than one way to rob. But we are not going to go back to the truck. Those truck owners should commit suicide, they will not get any business from here. If it is a war, it will be a war. Us, we cannot be blackmailed by thieves. We cannot be blackmailed by thieves. There is no way I can allow Uganda to pay $112 or $165 in some cases per metric ton, instead of $42. There is no way.

Forget about that completely. And those who play around will see. I will jail them in the meantime and I will have a very good law to deal with them in the next month or so. [preceding three sentences in Swahili] Because there is nothing we are lacking. We have got all the legislative powers in our hands, we have got everything. We can deal with them. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was his excellency the president in a press conference held at State House, Entebbe.

CHAD

GUNT Calls Truce, Claims 'Position of Strength'

AB031229 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1100 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The GUNT has been stepping up its goodwill gestures to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian tragedy. Not only has it decided to release Lieutenant Colonel Ngartokete Talola and other FAN [Northern Armed Forces] elements, but it has also unilaterally announced a 3-day truce. The GUNT had the Chadian people's sufferings in mind when it made this patriotic decision.

It is up to the Ndjamena group to assess the true scope of this (?gesture) of the GUNT. Thus, (?it is up to them) to show that they also think about the tragic lot of the Chadian people. As Ndjamena is wont to do, they will be committing a grave mistake to interpret GUNT's decision as a sign of military weakness.

We can observe, on the contrary, that the 3-day truce unilaterally decreed by the political leadership comes at a time when the ANL [National Liberation Army] has been initiating attacks, as can be testified by the counterattack against the rear base of the FAN soldiery by the courageous combatants of the liberation commandos.

It is therefore from a position of strength on the field that the GUNT wants to stop hostilities against enemy positions. National and international opinion should judge and take note of the positive attitude of the GUNT.

'Considerable' Libyan Losses Near Zouar Claimed

AB021420 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1340 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Communique No 39 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command in Ndjamena on 2 March]

[Text] During an attack on the positions of Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] by Libyan occupying forces on 29 February, north of Zouar, the enemy suffered considerable human and material losses. Above all, the FANT destroyed a Libyan patrol unit on 1 March at (?1600) [words indistinct].

Here is the outcome of this operation: [number indistinct] tank carriers destroyed and two tanker trucks full of gas set ablaze; one Mercedez 26-32 troop carrier destroyed.

The loss in human and material resources for the Libyan annexationists increases, while the determination of the FANT to kick the invaders from Libya out of our occupied teritory is crystallizing.

Habre Interviewed on Military, Domestic Situation

PM021710 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 27 Feb 87 p 15

[Interview with Chadian President Hissein Habre by Jean-Marc Kalfleche — date and place not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien*: For about 2 weeks now, many observers in Ndjamena have had the feeling that the military situation in the north has reached deadlock again, except in Tibesti where the Chadian underground fighters are inflicting very considerable losses on the Libyan Army....

Hissein Habre: I do not think that there is any deadlock, for the simple reason that, since the fall of Fada on 2 January, Al-Qadhdhafi has clearly been preparing to counterattack and, more especially, to recapture Fada.

He has not yet attempted this precisely because he is being considerably hampered on the Tibesti front, which is causing him problems. Not a single day passes without his troops being attacked, without him being forced to send men and equipment to Zouar, Wour, or Bardai. More importantly, his Air Force is almost constantly mobilized on this front.

But his fundamental objective is still Fada....

Le Quotidien: Is this because he wants to avenge the insult?

Hissein Habre: There has been no insult, because Fada has never been Libyan.

Le Quotidien: Is it because he feels there is an insult to avenge?

Hissein Habre: Yes, he is becoming so ensnared that he has increased his troops in Ouadi Doum from 1,000 to 7,000 men and he has massed 350 tanks on this air base, whereas there were only around 100 there when we captured Fada.

He is still obsessed by Fada. He has created a "Fada liberation group." He calls it a liberation group, as if Fada were part of Libyan territory.

So, we are still in a phase of very active preparations for the counteroffensive against Fada, and we observe that Al-Qadhdhafi is taking steps to launch another counteroffensive against our forces in Tibesti. To complete this picture, I would also like to say that a third counteroffensive is being planned in western Darfur, on Sudanese territory, because we have observed a build-up of Libyan troops in Tina, opposite Iriba.

Le Quotidien: [French Defense Minister] Andre Giraud recently said that the 16th Parallel is a line of defense and that nothing prevented the French from crossing it. This statement has sometimes been interpreted as a warning to the Libyans that could be expressed in these terms: "If you attempt to crush the Chadians in Fada, on their own territory, we will provide them with air cover." Is this your interpretation?

Hissein Habre: To be frank, I cannot say....

Le Quotidien: Whether or not there is military deadlock — and you say there is not — breaking this deadlock cannot be the precondition for speeding up the recovery that has been launched south of the 16th Parallel. However, one point on which there is deadlock is your civil servants' salaries, which have been reduced by 40 percent from their 1978 level, and this cut is also affecting your peasants who, paradoxically, have a surplus: Money is not circulating.

In addition, despite the 20 billion CFA francs that the international community intends to invest this year in improving educational facilities, the education system is slow to start up again because of a shortage of teachers and qualified education "cadres," and we can already talk of a lost generation in Chad as a result of the events of the past 8 years.

Do you hope that the forthcoming Franco-Chadian joint commission meeting, which will be held in Ndjamena this spring, will be able to improve the situation in these two spheres?

Hissein Habre: This is a pertinent question because we must never forget that Chad is not only suffering the effects of 20 years of war and disturbances, but also the effects of drought.

However, a country must live; even in the middle of a war, economic, social, and cultural affairs must go on. It is true that a number of projects have been drawn up in the sphere of transportation or agriculture but the sectors that are suffering most include the civil service and national education — two sectors which are connected because most teachers are also civil servants.

We have observed a terrible attitude in all creditors: They do not think the civil service deserves their support. And yet it is essential: It is impossible to develop a country without a civil service, and ours is ailing despite the goodwill that exists. People must realize that a civil servant's salary is not the remuneration of an individual or even the means whereby one family can survive, but the remuneration of a national, social function which alone can enable the administration to survive and projects to be implemented in a satisfactory way.

This is why we need an increase in budgetary aid and more technical assistants. I hope that this aspect of the Chadian problem will receive all the necessary attention from our French friends when [French Cooperation Minister] Michel Aurillac visits Ndjamena. Do not forget that our financial problems have been drastically worsened by the IMF, because that body deprived us of around one-eighth of our budget by forcing us to abolish the export tax on cotton. This step was probably necessary because of the international market trend, but the result is clear.

Le Quotidien: Are you not afraid that your defense of civil servants might revive a terrible bureaucratic hydra, as has happened in other countries? International creditors may rightly fear this: once bitten, twice shy!

Hissein Habre: They can rest assured that we are aware of the danger! But we have not reached that point yet. We just have the bare minimum to keep the system moving.

Le Quotidien: Some people say that you could obtain much more income from customs duties?

Hissein Habre: I have strong reservations about this. It is claimed that our customs duties are too high and that they encourage fraud, but do not forget that they have not been changed since Tombalbaye's days, not since 1975.... In any case, to examine this problem we have agreed to take part in a joint technical commission on which the international financial institutions would also sit.

Le Quotidien: But the consolidation of the national recovery process is not just a question of management: There is the question of reconciliation, which has virtually been completed. There is reason to wonder what it will produce and whether, for instance, the leaders who have joined you are still representative?

Hissein Habre: A 20-year civil war produces major changes in society. As a result the representative nature of some people and the system of representation itself have become very elastic. Young people, "cadres," people who have fought underground, and traditional politicians all represent something. We are therefore trying to integrate all these elements, to combine all these energies in a historic phase that requires unity.

Our policy is not only to unite people but to ensure that their energies are used to save the country, while thinking about a system for the future. This system can only be the result of joint thinking. This is necessary to rebuild the state on strong foundations. But, we must first simply exist. We must be independent and have freedom of choice.

Le Quotidien: But is the state's main task to artificially deny ethnic differences or to organize peaceful coexistence among ethnic groups?

Hissein Habre: The tribes are such important entities that, in some historical circumstances, membership of a tribe is more important than anything else. We must, therefore, not deny ethnic differences, but take full account of them and, perhaps, enrich the whole national community through these differences. This is why we have restored the position of tribal chief. People say this is old-fashioned. That is a pointless statement. The essential thing is to ensure that the traditional chiefs do not misuse their authority and that they prohibit anything that is likely to exacerbate ethnic feeling and to extremes.... In our view the African state must move beyond ethnic allegiance without denying it; at least this is true in Chad at this point in history.

Le Quotidien: Are you addressing [former Chadian National Unity Transition Government President] Goukouni Oueddei through this interview?

Hissein Habre: Certainly.

Le Quotidien: However, to return to rebuilding and development, does not the situation in Chad, and perhaps in Africa in general, require a kind of Chinese-style people's mobilization, leaving aside any ideological connotation?

Hissein Habre: This is vital; our experience of the struggle shows that it is even decisive. The current people's contribution to the war effort is considerable, for instance, in supplying the underground fighters in Tibesti. We cannot return to the kind of traditional and superficial projects that generate a whole bureaucratic organization. The masses must be involved, and I would like to point out to you that we try to involve the private sector, especially the national private sector where it exists, in all our efforts. I am particularly impressed by the success of small projects designed by the nongovernmental organizations, and particularly by the Christian missions: They now run independently because they involve the people closely. There will be no development without a combination of modern methods and tradition, and consequently, there is no possible choice for us between collectivism. [sentence as published]. What the Communists call the infrastructures and the superstructures of a society impose moderate solutions in our country. The state must not dictate; it is there to provide an impetus, to guide, to encourage, or to instill responsibility.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara on Efforts Against Apartheid

AB021827 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, gave a news conference at the conference hall of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] yesterday on the occasion of the closing session of the 10th meeting of the Ouagadougou African Cinema Festival [FESPACO]. During this news conference, attended by more than 100 journalists, three major topics were discussed. The first topic bore on culture in general and the film industry in particular. The second topic dealt with Burkina Faso's domestic policy. International issues constituted the last part of that news conference, and the Chadian issue and apartheid were discussed. Concerning apartheid, the Burkina Faso president explained why Burkina Faso granted 10 guns to the ANC. He also fustigated all those who condemn apartheid only when they are outside the continent. Let us listen to the president of Burkina Faso:

[Begin Sankara recording] I have the feeling that if Kwame Nkrumah were to come back to life, we, the Africans of today, would be ashamed to ourselves, because we have not been able to do one-third or one-tenth of what he did. I have the impression that Kwame Nkrumah's death has given way to a micronationalism and individual pride on the part of everyone who is ensured that he is a king at home and then forgets everything about pan-Africanism. I am convinced that if Africa could have several people of the calibre of Kwame Nkrumah, we would overcome apartheid, because Africans have enough energy to resist and defeat apartheid. They have the economic, military, and human resources and everything else necessary to do so. The only thing they lack is unity. We offered guns. We can recall that when we announced this gift in an address in Addis Ababa, some countries, and even some personalities in the hall at that time, burst into a kind of laughter I will not describe here. I wonder whether they should not have been shedding tears instead of laughing at the number of guns offered.

We do not even need to hold meetings while apartheid is here. We have to finish with it. We said that the 10 guns we gave were a symbolic gift that represented the most we could afford because we are not the African country best equipped with weaponery. However, we are not losing hope. On the contrary, we believe we must continue to seek solutions against apartheid. Here in Burkina Faso, we have taken sanctions against the Shell Oil Company because of that companies' activities in South Africa and because of its dealings with South Africa despite warnings. Burkina Faso is aware that it is not Shell's largest market in the world, not even in Africa. However, we are aware that after feeling the pinch of our decisions, Shell will lock the tap of its precious oil on us, because we do not have oil. We have been educating our people on why we rejected oil that has the color of apartheid or smell of racism. How can we put gas in our automobiles that looks like the very blood of our South African brothers. How can we drive in such automobiles? We refuse to do that, so we are fighting, and at the same time we are telling our people why we are refusing. It is better for us to do without oil and be free than to have oil and be forced to make patched-up and aimless speeches to say: We are not dealing with South Africa, but, as you can see, there are certain realities that must be taken into account, and so on. There are some people who do not feel confortable saying things like that.

We are aware that the racists in South Africa do laugh at measures that we in Burkina Faso can take against them, because these measures are very ridiculous to them and cannot be effective. They see them as running counter to African reality. This is because these racists know that some Africans with powerful economic interests are dealing with them. The South Africans are aware of this. They also know some of our non-African partners are dealing with South Africa and racism. There would not have been apartheid today if we were all united to fight against it. Why was it possible to fight against Nazism in the past, but impossible today to fight against racism, whereas the two evils are similar. [applause] This is why we are presently bitter and violent against the Europeans and the Western countries. We want to tell them: When you were attacked in the past by Hitler and your own cousins and brothers, you called on us for help. Every African family, at least in Burkina Faso, remembers a relation killed during the war against Hitler or paralyzed in the name of what was then seen as a common cause. We agree that there was the need to fight against Nazism, even though we did not understand the reasons for fighting. In most cases, our parents were used as cannon fodder.

But today, when we are facing a problem, we cannot see these whites coming to our help. It is strange; it is curious. So, we are warning you. If there should be a third world war, do not count on us again, because you have not been able to help us solve the problem we are facing today. That is not fair at all. Unfortunately, some Africans are also accomplices of these whites. This is why, in the name of their freedom, dignity, sovereignty, and honor, and while waiting for others to come and help fight against racism and apartheid in South Africa, the African peoples must rise up against all the puppets who, directly or indirectly, support racism and apartheid. There are some of them, and we must fight against them. It is only the African peoples who can do it; nobody else can do it in our place.

If we cannot mobilize ourselves to fight against the puppets that are supporting South Africa, it is not worthwhile to ask others to come and help us. The struggle begins with our own courage to take up arms. We know those who make long speeches and do nothing. These are the people we must first of all face. Then, South Africa will have lost all its support and all its puppets in Africa. My wish is that the FESPACO is organized over there in Johannesburg and that we all go and screen movies on Africa's liberation struggle. [applause] [end recording]

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Comments on OAU Meeting

AB021315 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, is back home after attending the OAU budgetary session in Addis

Ababa. Speaking to newsmen on his return, Dr Asamoah said apart from the budgetary aspect the session also examined political and economic issues.

On the indebtedness of the member-states to both the Liberation Committee and the organization, Dr Asamoah regretted that many countries, which are in default, have ironically paid their contributions to the United Nations. He said $15 million is owed to the Liberation Committee while $40 million is owed to the organization itself. And even though the OAU Charter debars defaulting nations from voting after 2 years in arrears, such countries get away with it because of compromises. He warned that unless the budgetary charter of the organization is applied strictly, member-countries will continue to flout it.

On the budget for this year, Dr Asamoah said in order to maintain a zero growth, the organization approved $23 million as against $25 million last year.

Touching on the political issues, he said Ghana called on all African countries to abide by their obligation to the OAU to intensify the fight against apartheid and for granting independence to Namibia. With regard to the conflict in Chad, Dr Asamoah said delegates at the session supported the previous decision of the OAU which dealt with the fundamental principle on the territorial integrity of member-states and the need to respect international boundaries. They also agreed that all disputes on the continent should be settled through peaceful means.

Government Delegation Departs for Libya

AB011836 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Text] A government delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, left Accra this afternoon at the invitation of the Libyan Government. The delegation will participate in the 10th anniversary celebration of the declaration of people's power in Libya and hold talks with Libyan leaders on economic relations between the two countries. Other members of the delegations are Akrasi Sarpong, secretary at the office of the chairman of the committee of secretaries; G. Sacky, secretary to the national economic commission; and Theresa Owusu, under-secretary for fuel and power.

DPRK Delegation Arrives for Celebrations

AB021914 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] A special delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has arrived in the country to participate in the 30th anniversary celebrations of Ghana's independence. It is led by the Minister of Labor Administration Mr Kim Pong-ul.

Speaking at Kotoka International Airport, Mr Kim expressed the gratitude of his government to the people of Ghana for the invitation. He noted that both countries are members of the Nonaligned Movement. Furthermore, they are linked by a common similarity in their current struggle. According to Mr Kim, the exchange of delegations between Ghana and the DPRK has become more vital since 1981. He added that the delegation is privileged to be in the country to see the genuine sacrifices and progress being made by Ghanaians in their struggle to rebuild a new society under the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

The delegation was met by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah.

NIGERIA

Railway Agreement Reached With Romania

AB271835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Romania is to supply the Nigeria Railway Corporation with equipment and machinery estimated about $18.3 million. The supplies are to be made under an agreement between that country and the Federal Government to be implemented this year. The agreement covers the establishment of workshops for improved maintenance of and local manufacture of spare parts and components as well as screening of personnel. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jerry Useni, disclosed this in Lagos today while briefing newsmen on the activities of the ministry. He stated that the corporation earned just over 70 million naira as revenue last year, as against 74.8 in 1985. The shortfall was blamed on the rundown conditions of the corporation's fleet of locomotives, lack of spare parts, and maintenance [word indistinct] from the nationwide strike by workers. The minister also said that the Railway Corporation would benefit further from a World Bank-assisted loan scheme for transport parastatals, of which about $17 million was approved last year. The agreement for the loan has been completed.

SENEGAL

Telecommunications Loan Agreement Signed

AB271019 Dakar PANA in French 1724 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Lome, 26 Feb (ATOP/PANA) — The West African Development Bank [BOAD] and Senegal signed a loan agreement of 2 billion CFA francs at the bank's headquarters in Lome on 26 February for the telecommunication project in the Ziguinchor, Kolda (in southern Senegal), and Tambacounda (in the eastern part of the country) areas. The agreement was signed for BOAD by its president, Mr Aboubaka Baba-Moussa, and for Senegal by the director general of SONATEL (the national telecommunication corporation), Mr Alassane Dialy N'diaye. By granting this loan, BOAD intends to contribute to financing the extension and modernization project of the national telecommunications network in the Ziguinchor, Kolda, and Tambacounda regions. This project consists of installing 10 telephone exchanges in the towns of the three regions, setting up microwave transmission with the 10 stations to link the exchanges and serve the distant localities, and rehabilitating and extending the urban networks. The implementation of the project by 1993 will give Senegal a total of 4,980 major communication lines, 5,760 circuit systems, and 31,000 circuits linking the 10 exchanges. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

RSA Reportedly Increasing Occupation Efforts

MB021520 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Well-informed sources in the fifth military region say that South Africa intends to increase its occupied zones in Angolan territory. Between 20 and 27 February, South Africa intensified its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola with reconnaissance flights, infiltrations, and attacks against FAPLA positions. The source in the fifth region command mentioned that a South African military column, composed of 20 Buffalo and Casspir vehicles and protected by *Puma* and *Alouette* helicopters, has been massing in the region of (Umubanda). Another group of South African commandos has entered Huila Province and murdered several civilians in a village in that province. Reconnaissance flights and infiltration of South African troops are being made in the Xangongo areas with the objective of controlling all Angolan troop movements in the region.

ANGOP Cites Conditions for Dialogue With RSA

MB021526 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[ANGOP commentary: "Conditions for Dialogue"]

[Text] Radio South Africa has recently broadcast, in the framework of its campaign of lies and ideological subversion, that the People's Republic of Angola was ready to start negotiations with Pretoria. The People's Republic of Angola has not expressed any wish to contact the Pretoria rulers; however, it upholds the principle that the situation in southern Africa is caused by the odious apartheid regime and should be resolved by an end to the destabilization of neighboring states and an opening of a dialogue between the Pretoria regime and the legitimate representatives of the South African people.

It is well known that an end to apartheid regime is the only way to attain peace in southern Africa. The tense and explosive situation in southern Africa is caused by South Africa's system of racial segregation.

Thus, the People's Republic of Angola will continue to appeal for the intensification of economic, political, and diplomatic pressures against the Pretoria minority regime to force it to talk to the true South African patriots. This Angolan view is shared by the African and international community, which continues to demand the implementation of global and mandatory sanctions against Botha's regime. Angola stands alongside South African patriots, who are fighting for a free and democratic South Africa. Angola continues to advocate the unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia as a means to facilitate the decolonization of that territory based on UN resolutions. A solution to the southern Africa issue includes the abolition of the odious apartheid system and the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. The Pretoria regime should first solve the internal conflict dividing South African society and then start talks with Angolan authorities, who have nothing to do with the explosive internal situation existing today in South Africa. Angola and other neighboring states have clearly expressed their position: Only the abolition of apartheid regime in South Africa and the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia will lead to peace in southern Africa.

Report Claims Success of Clemency Policy

MB021611 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Angolan people continue to implement the clemency policy decreed in 1978 by the MPLA-Labor Party. Another group of civilians — men, women, and children — who were in the bush, escaped from UNITA's murderous yoke and presented themselves to the Moxico municipal authorities. In their flight, they were pursued by the armed bandits and found protection with FAPLA combatants stationed in the 3d military region. Manuel Ruben Capula spoke about the UNITA crimes in a report from the Moxico regional station.

According to Ruben Capula, the Black Cockerel puppets force the Angolan people in the bush to work for them, to open roads, to build houses and bridges, and to pay annual taxes on some foodstuffs. UNITA claims to have the structures for internal trade, but instead they steal the people's goods, using these goods for internal trade. But the people in the bush understand the policy of these bandits in the pay of Pretoria. The people have understood that only with the MPLA-Labor Party will they find peace and well-being. The clemency policy extended to those patriots, who in one way or another were misled by these lackeys, is today the great reality in Angola from Cabinda to Cunene. Many of our compatriots are presenting themselves en masse in Uige, Malanje, Moxico, and other localities. The compatriots Manuel Ruben Capula, Jose Martins Mucanda, Joaquim Augusto Cassanga, Angelina Joana Mussolo, Ana Teresa Cavindama, and many others who presented themselves to Angolan authorities in Moxico Province have found a new life, peace, and happiness; they are together with their families; they found medical assistance; and they will participate in the reconstruction of this great country from now on. [passage omitted]

Mozambique's Chissano To Pay Visit 5-8 March

MB030615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, will make an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 8 March. A communique issued by the Ministry of External Affairs in Luanda last night says that the Mozambican head of state will visit Angola at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. During his stay in Angola, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano is expected to discuss with his Angolan counterpart issues related to bilateral cooperation and the international situation; namely, the prevailing situation in southern Africa where the racist Pretoria regime has stepped up its aggressive policy against the Frontline States, particularly Angola and Mozambique.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano has been in Harare since yesterday on an official 4-day visit to Zimbabwe.

Delegation Visits UNITA Installation at Jamba

MB021513 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 2 Mar (KUP) — Twenty-five well-known American literary personalities, including authors, journalists, and radio and television newsmen, have visited Angola. They formed a high-ranking delegation from the World Media Association and spent 27 and 28 February in Jamba.

The American delegation observed that UNITA has scored some successes in the social, health, and educational fields. The delegation also visited the warehouse where light and heavy armament captured from the Soviets is being kept, as well as neighboring installations from repairing and reconditioning these weapons. The visitors were able to see Soviet tanks, Stalin organs [as received], double-barrelled antiaircraft 14.5 mm guns, and large assortment of war materiel captured from Eastern Bloc forces.

During their stay, the delegation's 25 members were received by UNITA President Dr Jonas Savimbi, Vice President J. Chitunda, and other senior UNITA political and military officials.

Mr William Rusher, head of the American delegation, who was the conservative spokesman in the legal field for 4 years, stated that this visit to Jamba had been his most enlightening trip in the last 27 years.

MOZAMBIQUE

Official Views RSA Destabilization Via Malawi

MB021506 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Statement by Jose Luis Cabaco, deputy secretary for external relations of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, on the "Indaba" program — date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] South Africa, because it was feeling extremely isolated and extremely embarrassed by the continued evidences that they were not fulfilling their part on the Nkomati Accord, and they were not presenting themselves as a responsible government which could respect the international commitments, agreements, is operating an attempt, a very strong attempt to involve Malawi.

First, they have tried to use Comoros as a base for the destabilization of Mozambique, but Comoros was another problem. Comoros was not, at the moment, was not mainly a strategic issue. It was mainly a point where they could receive some support that was not supposed to go directly to South Africa. This is what we call here the Arab connection, the Arab-Israeli connection, more or less, was coming through Comoros.

But, in the strategy of destabilization, Malawi was the key country, and they organized Malawi as the base. They moved the destabilization from the south, around Maputo, mainly to the center and the north of Mozambique because Malawi borders both the center and north of Mozambique, exactly to be able to explain to the world from the border of South Africa nothing happens in Mozambique. It's from the border of Malawi, it has to deal with the Malawians.

President Samora made a statement on that direction in [words indistinct]. On his speech on Harare [as heard] President Samora denounced this, but the key point was (?what) President Samora always said: Look, we must not fell [as heard] in the trap that South Africa is preparing to lead us to a conflict with Malawi, and we must be prepared to accept even very high prices not to go into this trap because the day we start a conflict with Malawi the problem of southern Africa is not anymore the problem of the bandits, of destabilization of southern Africa is not anymore a problem between Africa, the freedom of Africa and apartheid, and racism and apartheid. The problem is going to be a problem between two African countries, and we will come from the United Nations into the OAU, and all those who at this stage are not able to support South Africa, but are eager to support South Africa will (?jump) on the support of this move.

And for you, I mean, for those who are... [Cabaco changes thought] for the anti-apartheid movement it would have been a big pity because you would be left with half of the struggle to fight which is the internal struggle. All the external, I mean, all the struggle outside the borders of South Africa which are one of the important (?faces) of apartheid and one of the important elements of apartheid for its own survival. This would become a OAU problem, a problem between African countries in war, a problem of struggle for power, East-West conflict; I don't know what else could (?just) come from there and South Africa would have washed its hands from destabilization leaving destabilization, leaving this part of the job to some of its partners. That is why we have been making intensive diplomatic efforts with Malawi, avoiding confrontation with Malawi and creating alternatives for an agreement with Malawi and that is why we are very...[Cabaco changes thought] President Samora himself was very much engaged on preventing this at any or by any other circumstances.

Zaire could be a second stage of this strategy of South Africa; that's why President Samora was there (?with) Dos Santos. Yes, you could understand, he is a neighbor. Kaunda is neighbor, but we are not neighbors of Zaire, but President Samora was there because he was pushing very hard this policy of avoiding... [Cabaco changes thought] Make any effort to avoid that South Africa is able to create conflicts between African countries.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Says RSA Defies UN Resolution

MB021312 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, says the

South African regime has abandoned the United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. In an interview with the *Africasia* magazine recently, President Nujoma accused South Africa of planning to declare unilateral independence in Namibia. He said [words indistinct] Namibia has become South Africa's private point for exports and imports (?in defense) of sanctions being imposed on them. Comrade Nujoma said the racist regime only used the UN Resolution 435 calling for a cease-fire, followed by an internationally supervised election in Namibia to link it with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. South Africa continues to occupy Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Shots Reported at Winnie Mandela's Home

MB021332 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Shots have been fired at the home of Winnie Mandela. Her lawyer, Ismail Ayob, says no one at the Mandela home in Soweto was injured. It is not known who fired the shots. The Bureau for Information says police summoned to the house to investigate a public disturbance were fired on with an automatic weapon by someone inside. Police apparently did not fire back, and the person inside got away.

Radio Examines Potential for Reagan Recovery

MB030529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] With his popularity at an all-time low over the Iran-contras weapons affair, President Ronald Reagan this week faces the worst crisis of his career.

If he pulls through he may yet retain the charismatic leadership position that has overcome the fiercest opposition to give America 6 years of Reaganite policies internally and abroad.

Should he fail he could spend his last 2 years in office virtually powerless against a Congress that has written him off as a lame duck. The consequences for other countries, including South Africa, would be far-reaching.

Small wonder commentators are describing the nationwide television address Mr Reagan is due to make this week as perhaps the most important of his career. He will have to use it to reestablish public confidence and to begin the process of proving that he is indeed in control of affairs in his administration.

It is a formidable task, given the image that has been created by what the media have already dubbed Irangate. In that affair weapons were sold to Iran, with the President's approval, in exchange for that country interceding for the release of American hostages in Lebanon, and the profits were used for aid to the anti-Marxist rebels in Nicaragua.

Apart from the illegal nature of these actions, the Reagan administration was betraying its own firm commitment not to deal with terrorists and terrorist-supporting regimes.

Last week the President's own commission of inquiry reported that he had not acquainted himself properly with what the project entailed.

Mr Reagan's opponents are not going to let the issue die down. The Senate and the House of Representatives are both conducting their own investigations.

For the President the scandal could not have come at a worse time. He has had his prestige dimmed recently by the reversal of a number of policy initiatives, among them the Administration's position on sanctions against South Africa.

As it is, he has been having to contend with a fundamental shift of political power away from the Presidency as a result of the Democratic Party gaining control of the Senate as well as the House in the last elections.

Even before the Iran scandal Mr Reagan's ability to pursue controversial policies opposed by a hostile Congress was in question.

South Africa may expect changes to the extent that President Ronald Reagan declines as a political force in America. Mr Reagan was not only keenly aware of the strategic implications of development in southern Africa but took a hand himself in the efforts to block or soften the sanctions package against South Africa.

In future, no doubt, the radical sanctions campaigners will find their task a lot easier. On a wider front Mr Reagan's commitment to providing aid to those fighting communist aggression or Soviet-supported regimes, will be much more vulnerable to the opposition it has always encountered in Congress.

UNITA, the contras in Nicaragua, freedom fighters in Afghanistan and elsewhere face an uncertain future as far as American assistance is concerned.

In the past half a dozen years President Reagan has made his mark as a courageous and exceedingly adroit politician. He may weather the present storm better than his critics expect, but the immense authority of those years cannot again be fully restored.

Commission Begins Inquiry Into ANC Advertisement

MB021838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 2 Mar 87

[By Maureen Collier]

[Text] Johannesburg March 2 SAPA — The commission of enquiry into the advertisement calling for the unbanning of the ANC commenced today by examining how the R100,000 payment for the advertisement was made.

M.J. Mackenzie, senior general manager of Barclays Bank, presented documents to the commission, detailing deposits — including one for R100,000 — into the account of the attorney for the United Democratic Front, Mr Crish Naidoo. Mr Mackenzie also showed a debit of R100,000 against the "premier" bank account of a "Mr Z". A premier account at Barclays, he explained, had "more status" than a special status account.

The chairman of the commission of enquiry, Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik, who is the judge president of the Cape Province, agreed to an earlier submission by Barclays counsel that the identity of Mr Z be protected at this stage.

The commission, appointed by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will investigate circumstances surrounding the placing of the advertisement in the English-language newspapers on January 8, the 75th anniversary of the signing of the ANC.

The commission will also investigate whether Mr Chris Ball, the group managing director of Barclays Bank, was "in any way" involved in the financial aspect of the placement.

The enquiry continues tomorrow.

Vlok Gives Details on Hospitalized Detainees

MB021345 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok says 263 people detained in police cells since 12 June last year were admitted to hospital. Replying to a question by the PFP's health spokesman, Marius Barnard, Mr Vlok said these consisted of 158 emergency detainees, 39 held under the Internal Security Act, one under the Intimidation Act, and 65 under the Criminal Procedures Act. They were hospitalized for a variety of reasons ranging from stomach ailments to heart attacks. Mr Vlok said it was not in the public interest to reveal names.

Minister Warns Against Politicization of Sports

MB021615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1607 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town, March 2, SAPA — Politics should be kept out of sport and sport out of politics, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. der Klerk, said tonight in a warning to sports administrators to restrict their political arguments only to those issues which affected sport directly.

Speaking at the official opening of the SA National swimming chapionships in Cape Town, he said sport in South Africa had suffered from political intervention. "If sports administrators and sportsmen now take to the broad political field, sport will again be the victim." Sports administrators who wanted to enter politics should not do so under the cloak of sport.

Mr de Klerk emphasised politics, where there was much to be done, was for politicians, and that sports administrators had much to do in their own field. Recently, a number of sports administrators had lost sight of this distinction of "each to his own terrain," and he wanted to warn against this. Although sports administrators were entitled to become involved in political arguments directly affecting sport, they should guard against becoming involved, in their capacity as sports administrators, in other burning political issues.

An example of this in practice was that sports administrators had been fully entitled to express their opinions on the Menlo Park affair where a black athlete had been barred from a prestige meeting. "But if they want to become prescriptive on matters such as who must vote where, go to school and live, then politics enters sport and this can only do it harm," he said.

The government had been busy for more than a decade removing stumbling blocks in the way of normal sport, removing statutory regulations or "adjusting" them to ensure equal sporting opportunities for all. "By giving full autonomy to our sports administrators, the government clearly expressed its trust in sporting leaders. Nobody prescribes to them how they must manage sports matters," the minister said.

NUM Presents Resolutions Confirmed at Congress

MB021601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 2, SAPA — The National Union of Mineworkers has resolved to demand a 55 per cent wage increase for its members at the next wage negotiation talks, the NUM secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, said in Johannesburg today. Mr Ramaphosa was speaking at a press conference to discuss resolutions passed at the 5th NUM national congress held in Johannesburg last week.

The congress resolved to press for a 55 per cent wage increase as part of the union's support for COSATU's "living wage" campaign and to refuse to work planned or authorised overtime. The congress also resolved to adopt the Freedom Charter as the guiding document in the union's "struggle from national oppression and economic exploitation."

The NUM must cooperate with "democratic and progressive organisations" that have a "proven record of struggle" and make sure that mineworkers participate effectively in the struggle. The union said the definition of progressive organisations should be based on:

" — Whether the organisation has a proven record of mass mobilisation in the struggle;

" — Whether its principles and policies are compatible with those of the working class;

" — Whether it has a mass based constituency it is answerable to; and

" — Whether it is a democratic organisation."

The miner's congress also resolved to support economic sanctions and disinvestment.

It declared the migrant labour system as an evil system which constitutes a crime against humanity and is a gross violation of human rights in that the system has destroyed family life, relationships and worker's lives. It will demand that the migrant labour system and the compounds be dismantled in a reasonable specified time period and involve the NUM in the planning of more acceptable systems of accommodating mineworkers on a family basis.

Concern was shown for the outbreak and continuation of faction fighting on the mines which the union alleged was "instigated and encouraged" by management. The congress felt that the NUM and Confederation of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) affiliates are under violent attacks in Natal while management and the government have adopted a deliberate policy of encouraging a tribally based union to "harass, kill and intimidate NUM and other COSATU unions' members." The NUM resolved to have workers form defence committees on all mines to protect workers.

If the NUM demands are not met by March 30 the union would declare a dispute and plan for national strike action.

The union also called for a lifting of the State of Emergency and that May 1 and June 16 be paid public holidays.

The congress resolved that the National Executive Committee write to the government mining engineer [GME] to institute an inquiry into last September's Kinross mine disaster in which 177 people lost their lives in a fire. The NUM said that to date the GME had neglected to institute an inquiry into the disaster and "is bent on clearly calculated moves to suppress the facts regarding the causes of the Kinross disaster."

The NUM also resolved to hold its congresses every two years instead of annually.

Information Bureau Unrest Report for 2 March

MB031042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria Mar 3 — Here is the Bureau for Information's latest unrest report for the period 0001h to 24000 March 2.

The night before last the SAP in Soweto received a complaint about a public disturbance in Orlando West caused by a group of people gathered outside the home of Mrs Winnie Mandela. When the police arrived, they noticed a person inside the property approaching the gate.

The person suddenly started firing at them with an automatic firearm. The SAP-members took cover and called for reinforcements. The assailant managed to escape over the fence at the back of the house. No injuries or arrests were reported and police investigations are continuing. Two AK-47 shells have already been found at the scene.

During another incident which also occurred in Orlando West (Soweto), a group of black men fired shots at a private home from a moving combi [van]. Other houses and a vehicle were also hit by the bullets. During initial investigations the SAP found 32 AK-47 shells in the area.

No injuries or arrests were reported following this incident and police investigations are continuing. Damage was reported as being minimal.

In three separate incidents in Lingelihle (Cradock) shots were fired at security force vehicles yesterday. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above mentioned period comprised mainly stone throwing at vehicles. No injuries or arrests were reported following these and damages were reported as minimal.

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB030847[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Left-Wing Alliance

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 2 March comments on the decision of former ambassador to London Denis Worrall and former NP MP for Randburg Wynand Maian to issue a joint election manifesto saying, the link between the two "is no longer tenuous." "Now comes the news that South African Associated Newspapers [SAAN] may start a new Afrikaans Sunday newspaper to push the liberal Afrikaner viewpoint. The man who may edit this newspaper, according to reports, is Harald Pakendorf." The paper says this is "no chance combination." "SAAN is only just getting out of the terrible financial mess which led to the closure of the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Sunday Express*, the risk of starting a new paper in the Afrikaans market cannot be justified unless it is linked to the overall strategy of breaking up the National Party for the sake of the new alliance." "Press monopolistic power plus economic power plus political power would be a disastrous combination."

THE STAR on Government 'Strongarm' Tactics

"Things have come to a sorry pass when people will no longer talk through their newspapers for fear of what others will do to them," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 2 March. "The situation is sorrier yet when it is fear of the force of law and order that causes these people not to talk about...issues of law and order." The paper refers to the Duduza trial saying, "when a number of youths blew themselves up with hand grenades nearly two years ago, some people instantly concluded that they were victims of pro-government elements. *The Star* quoted those instant responses, followed almost instantly — in publishing terms — by formal denials by the police." But, "the people responsible for the original statements were picked up by the police" and were made to sign statements denying what had been attributed to them. "Strongarm tactics prevailed." "Public ignorance has been elevated from a state to be promoted to a state to be enforced. Are South Africans really prepared to be led blindfold into a future that is certain to be fraught with problems?"

BUSINESS DAY on Unemployment

"According to a market research survey, there are now almost as many unemployed blacks seeking work in the country's main urban areas as there are people with jobs," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 2 March in a page 4 editorial. "The economic dualism of SA, where a sophisticated First World sector coexists with a primitive Third World sector, is often seen as the source of the problem." "We should accept the dualistic nature of our economy in order to achieve a highly modern, internationally competitive sector allied with a more backward, labour-intensive sector." "Boosting the informal sector would also shift the job creation imperative from the advanced sector, making it possible to free it from misguided regulations such as those intended to promote decentralisation."

NP Problem Not With Leadership

Ken Owen writes on the same page that Denis Worrall is "careful to campaign against the 'present leadership' of the National Party but to exclude the party rank and file from his criticisms. This enables him both to capitalise on the unpopularity of President Botha and to exploit the incomprehensible constitutional tinkering of Chris Heunis [minister of constitutional development and planning], his immediate opponent, without alienating Afrikaners in general." But Owen believes that Worrall "is being shrewdly disingenuous when he suggests that the problem lies with the 'leadership' of the party. The problem actually lies with the party itself." The NP "remains an uneasy coalition of groups which are held together, increasingly artificially, by the assumptions of Afrikanerdom's past. The result is profound intellectual confusion. Having abandoned the Verwoerdian concept of separate polities based on race, the Nationalists are still struggling to find a new basis for their political organisation." Owen further says that Worrall and Heunis are both, "in different ways, challenging the young modern Nationalists to break out of the cage in which they are trapped. That cage remains, as it always has been, under the control of people who believe that race is the Afrikaner's overriding value, and that to adapt is to die."

PFP Uses Independents To Weaken NP

Correspondent Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 February on the candidates standing as independents in the forthcoming elections saying: "For the PFP newspapers the independents are a way to achieve that which the PFP itself cannot achieve: to weaken the NP. Sowing division and disruption has always been the Left's greatest hope against the NP. The independents are merely being used as the lever to derail the NP." "It is as clear as daylight that the forces of the Left, like those of the Right, will leave no stone unturned to weaken and destroy the NP. This happens to thunderous applause from abroad."

BEELD Criticizes HNP, CP

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 2 March says in a page 8 editorial that "one of the promises with which the CP and the HNP hope to win votes is that of absolute division in South Africa. They peddle from one stage to another with talks of how South Africa is to be divided into neat color compartments. When this sort of daydreaming is tested against reality, the political opportunism behind such promises are quickly exposed." *Beeld* points out that the CP and HNP candidates in Middleburg both voted for a proposal that a free trade area be declared in the white business area. "If people who hope to represent these parties in Parliament cannot carry out their own policies in practice, how can they expect their voters to trust them to lead a country?"

RAPPORT on Loss of U.S. Support

Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 1 March says in its page 26 editorial that Ronald Reagan, the man "on whom so many South Africans had pinned their hopes to keep political and other wolves at bay, will in these two years not be able to help himself, and South Africa even less." *Rapport* is concerned that Reagan's opposition has realized that "if you attack Reagan you attack South Africa," and South Africa should be prepared for the "anti-Reagan people." However, the paper's "good news" is that a U.S. business magazine, *Forbes*, came to see for itself the effects of sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa and concluded that South Africa "need not be the loser in this battle." The U.S., however, "sold its companies dirt cheap to South African undertakings," and by doing so has "lost an opportunity to be an influencing factor in this country.

Government Not Impartial in Negotiations

Prof P.J.J.S. Potgieter of the Potchefstroom University focuses on the government's position as "promoter of the negotiation process as well as head negotiator in the proceedings." Potgieter believes that it "is impossible for the government to be negotiator and promoter simultaneously. The latter demands a great deal of tact, credibility and impartiality. The polarized situation makes it necessary that international observers are brought in to monitor the government's negotiating process. Credibility and impartiality are impossible if the government is also a party in the negotiations. The government cannot be judge in its own case. It's role as promoter is effectively undermined by its role as negotiator." Potgieter also points out that the government itself does "not represent a primary interest in the community. It is a servant of the general interest, and a harmonizer of the diversity of interests." "If the government is going to try to be one of the most important negotiators, then it must not be surprised if it cannot find anyone with whom to negotiate."

Trade Links To Hinder Sanctions

Peter Schoombee notes on page 27: "South Africa and Africa: The relationship is a picture of enmity, boycotts, and threats. But there is another hidden side which is as much part of the reality: industrious trade links with most countries in Africa." South African connections stretch as far as east, west, and north Africa, and "if there is a place where international sanctions campaigns do not work, it is here. Instead of a decrease in trade, trade has increased by 100 percent between 1984 and 1985 — if exchange rate fluctuations are ignored."

ZIMBABWE

Mozambique's Chissano Arrives on Visit 2 March

MB021202 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The president of people's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, arrived in Harare this morning for a 4-day official visit to Zimbabwe. Comrade Chissano who is accompanied by his wife, Comrade Marcelina, is heading a powerful 25-man delegation including the defense minister, Comrade Alberto Chipande, and the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Pascoal Mocumbi.

The Mozambican delegation was welcomed at Harare International Airport by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; and other senior government officials. The Mozambican delegation will hold a series of discussions with the Zimbabwean officials during their stay.

Chissano Meets Banana

MB021511 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] A senior official in the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs has said President Joaquim Chissano will reiterate Mozambique's firm determination to follow the principles guiding the Frontline States and SADCC during his visit to Zimbabwe.

President Joaquim Chissano began an official 4-day visit to Zimbabwe this morning. This is the first stage of a trip that will also take him to the People's Republic of Angola.

Reports from Harare indicate that President Joaquim Chissano has already held a courtesy meeting with Canaan Banana, his Zimbabwean counterpart. The schedule of the visit also includes the beginning of talks between the tow countries' delegations today.

Mugabe Affirms Solidarity

MB021830 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, paid a courtesy call on President Canaan Banana at State House this morning. Comrade Chissano, who is visiting Zimbabwe for the first time as president of Mozambique, was accompanied by the defense minister, General Alberto Chipande; the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Pascoal Mocumbi; and other Mozambican officials. Present at State House were the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende; and the permanent secretary in the ministry, Dr Elleck Mashingaidze.

Comrade Chissano arrived in Harare this morning for a 4-day official visit. The Mozambican delegation was met at the airport by President Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; and senior government officials. The delegation will hold a series of discussions with Zimbabwean officials.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean and Mozambican leaders have pledged continual mutual support in the fight against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe and Mozambican president, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, made a pledge in the capital this afternoon during the first round of official talks. Comrade Mugabe noted that even after their independence, Mozambicans had sacrificed themselves for Zimbabwe's independence, and it is in this spirit that Zimbabweans would also sacrifice to help Frelimo fight its Renamo banditry and safeguard Mozambique sovereignty. He said the people of the two countries are one by virture of historical ties, ethnicity, and geographical proximity. Comrade Chissano thanked the Zimbabweans and ZANU-PF for their support during the late Comrade Samora Machel's funeral, support which he said was a scurce of encouragement for his people to continue with the struggle against apartheid and imperialism.

Official Talks Begin

MB021910 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Official talks between high-powered Mozambican and Zimbabwean delegations began in Harare this afternoon. These talks are part of the program of the official visist to Zimbabwe by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The visit began this morning.

At the opening of the talks, President Chissano said that we consolidated our relations with ZANU in 1972 and since then we can say that the independence of one of our countries depended on the independence of the other. There was a joint effort which led to the independence of our two countries, President Joaquim Chissano said. He said this in response to those who ask why ZANU and Zimbabwe are fighting in Mozambique at present. This is not a new thing and it is not determined by circumstances, President Joaquim Chissano added. It is determined by the fact that our struggle is the same, he said. He then stated that we have come to Zimbabwe to reiterate our determination to pursue this common struggle begun by President Samora Machel and other heroes from our two countries who fell in the battlefield. We will continue the struggle against apartheid and South Africa's political, economic, and military destabilization. We will continue to fight together for the development of our countries and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, President Chissano stated. We have come to reiterate our friendship, solidarity, and the principles guiding bilateral relations, President Joaquim Chissano said later in his speech.

The Mozambique delegation attending the talks is headed by President Joaquim Chissano and includes: General of the Army Joaquim Chipande, minister of defense; Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Pascoal Mocumbi; Oswaldo Tazama, secretary of state for war veterans; the secretary general of the Mozambique Workers Organization; the secretary general of the Organization of Mozambique Women; the secretary general of the

Mozambique Youth Organization; and the secretary general of the Organization of the Continuators of the Revolution.

The Zimbabwe delegation, which is headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chairman of ZANU, includes Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda; Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Mangwende; Minister of State for Defense Ernest Kadungure; Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa; and Minister of Interior Enos Nkala.

Before the beginning of the official talks, the two leaders held a private meeting that lasted over an hour. The two countries regard this visit as very important, and the media is paying great attention to the event. Speaking about this, Robert Mugabe said, quote: We are one single people by virtue of our revolutionary struggle, geography, similar aspirations, and historical reasons, unquote. Later, he said that we are linked by SADCC, OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. Robert Mugabe went on to say that his Army supports the struggle against armed banditry in Mozambique in recognition of Mozambique's support for the Zimbabwe liberation struggle. He stressed that his people are ready to support this struggle for the preservation of Mozambique's independence.

A state banquet at the invitation of President Canaan Banana is taking place at the moment. Tomorrow, a rally will be held at Rufaro Stadium in the afternoon; this will be one of the highlights of this visit.

Minister Expects ZAPU Help in Voting Out Whites

MB022123 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 2 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the past year there have been spasmodic talks in Zimbabwe between Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU party and the main opposition party, ZAPU, led by Joshua Nkomo. The hope was that it would all lead to a merger and eventually to a one-party state. Well, last week it was annouced that moves were being made to do away with the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites under the Lancaster House agreement. Most of them are occupied by members of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe led by former prime minister Ian Smith. In Harare, Kwebena Mensah asked Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira why were they acting now to get rid of the white seats.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] Well, because Mr Smith, the leader of the Conservative Alliance, continues to make embarrassing statements about our country whenever he visits foreign lands. One time, 2 years ago, he visited Britain and made commentaries which were derogatory to the African people of this country. He had visited Australia and made similar derogatory statements and a month ago he visited South Africa and addressed the businessmen in Johannesburg advising them how to beat sanctions and how to unite against those who are imposing sanctions which means the Zimbabweans, because we are in the forefront of the sanctions program. This can no longer be tolerated, any longer, and we would like to legislate them out of parliament as soon as possible.

But of course we are not, I am not proposing anything illegal. The Lancaster House Constitution permits us to pass legislation after 7 years to remove the special seats of the whites and there are 20 special seats here which are really undemocratic because you will get 20 members of parliament who are voted for by about 36,000 voters throughout the country. My own constituency alone in the special roll has 50,000 voters. So, it is a gross overrepresentation of a small white minority [words indistinct] the remarks of Mr Smith and the unrepresentative and undemocratic nature of these 20 seats. We fought hard against this provision during the Lancaster House Constitution, but we were forced to compromise with the British and the others who were at that table to have these seats. So, we take this first opportunity that presents itself which will be next July to legislate them out of parliament.

[Mensah] Another provision of the Lancaster House agreement is, of course, that the government in Zimbabwe will require 70 votes in favor of this legislation in order to pass it through...

[Shamuyarira, interrupting] We have got that.

[Mensah] How? Actually the government has 63 seats in parliament, the governing party?

[Shamuyarira] No, but we have the alliance with ZAPU. (?The alliance with) ZAPU's 15 seats and ZAPU will vote with us on this issue.

[Mensah] Do you have come to an agreement between ZANU-PF and ZAPU on this issue?

[Shamuyarira] Yes. As you know we have been discussing unity between ZAPU and ZANU and we have been discussing various policy issues, constitutional and otherwise, and this is one of the issues on which we have completely agreed. [end recording]

Radio Truth Examines Waning Support for ZANU-PF

MB021320 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English
to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] [Words indistinct] riddled with corruption and nepotism despite the claims of the minister of the public service. The parastatals are in such a ghastly mess, inefficient, and such a burden on the taxpayer that it has been necessary to appoint a special committee to analyze their shortcomings and recommend remedial action. ZANU-PF's provocative and confrontational attitude and actions against South Africa, manifest in murderous threats, promises of economic war, and support for terror gangs, jeopardizes the safety and well-being of every one of us. The commitment of thousands of our men to prop up a lost cause in Mozambique purely in the name of Marxist solidarity is as unpopular at home as it is with the Mozambican population itself.

These are just some of the reasons why support for ZANU-PF is on the wane, and far more so than CIO [Central Intelligence Organization] has been prepared to admit. What the CIO report does disclose or confirm, however, is the growing element of discord and corruption within the ranks of ZANU-PF. In their survey of all eight provinces, they noted the surfacing of strong regional and tribal differences and frictions, both on a general and individual basis. Comrade Mugabe has been unable to control this divisive trend.

In short, our ruling party is splitting at the seams and losing favor with the mass of electorate. This is not before time [as heard], and hopefully will lead to the complete realignment of political forces in our country and a new general election.

Economic Cooperation Accord Signed With Greece

MB021303 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Zimbabwe and Greece have signed an economic joint commission accord, covering various fields, including trade and transport for the (joint) community development and human affairs. The agreement was signed in Harare today by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development, Comrade Elishah Mushayakarara, and his Greek counterpart, Mr (Georgios Tapayani). The commission will also review the existing cooperation between the two countries as well as identify new areas of cooperation.